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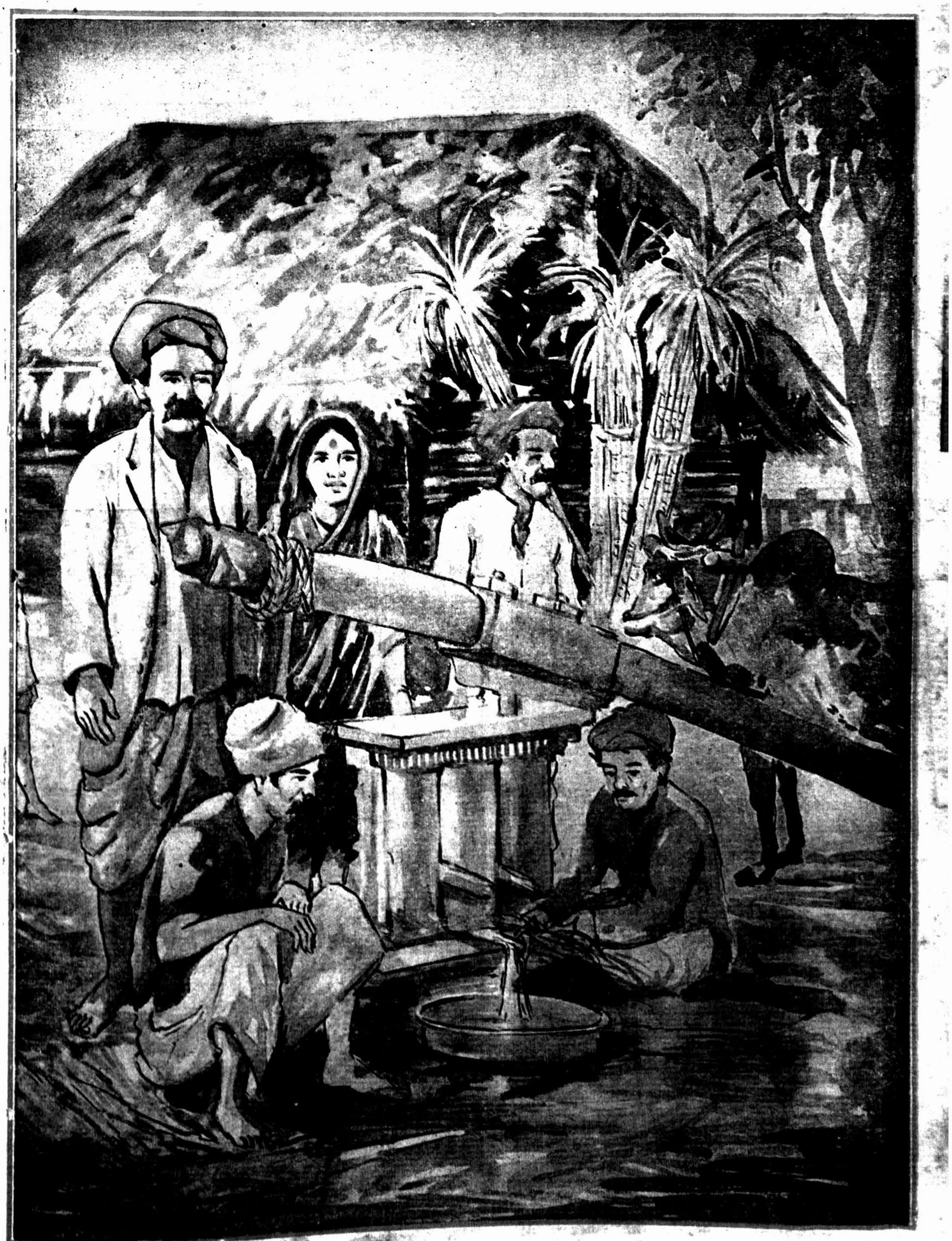
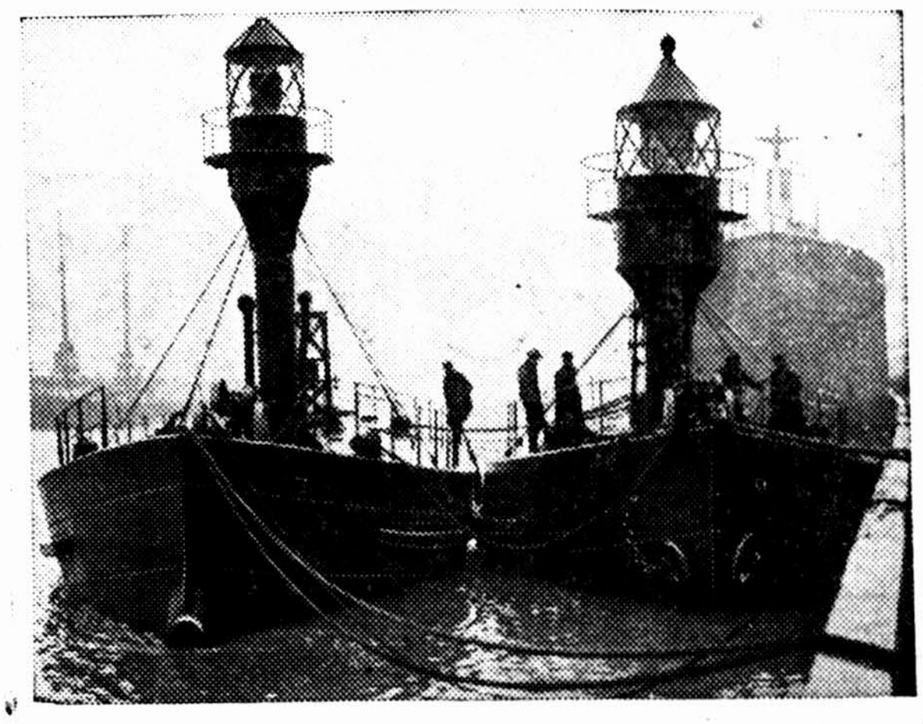
THE FLOW OF SWEETNESS

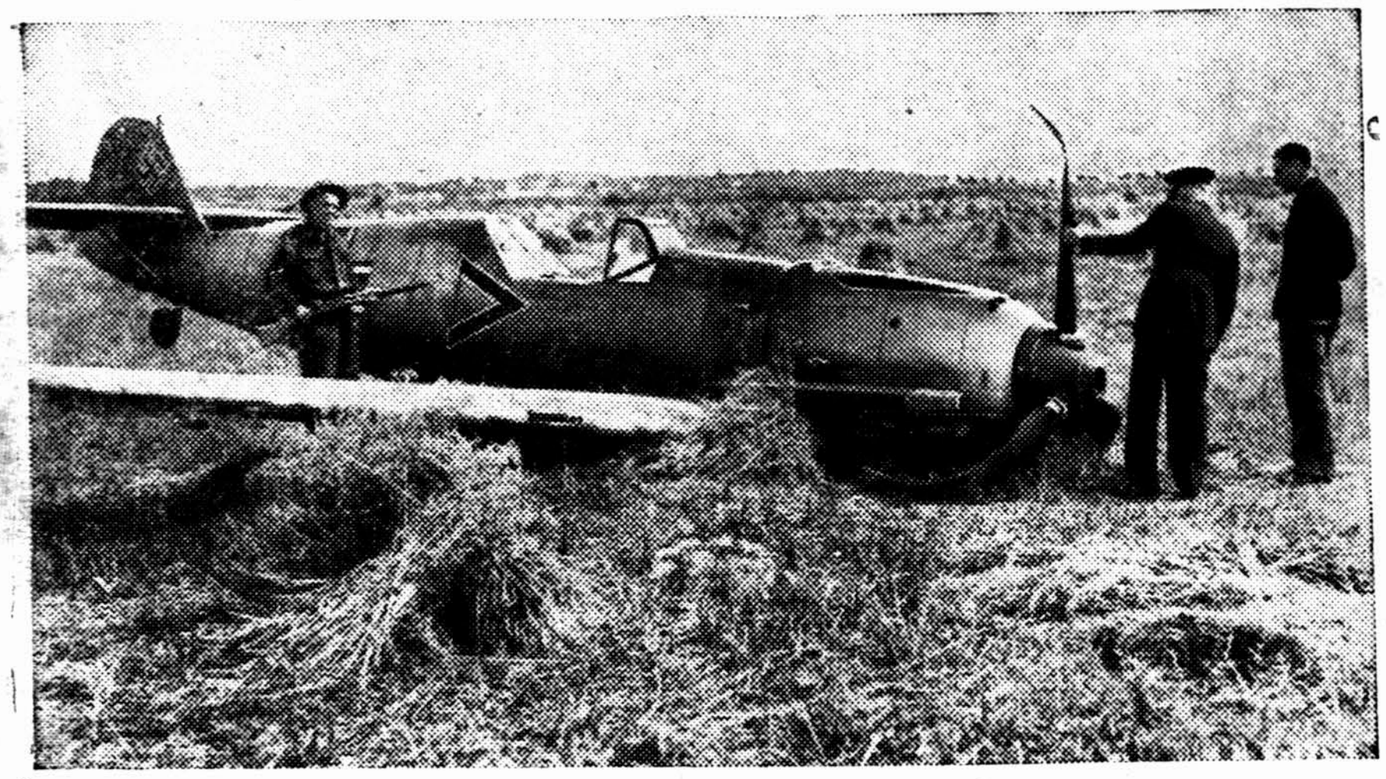


—G. V. Chandvadkar

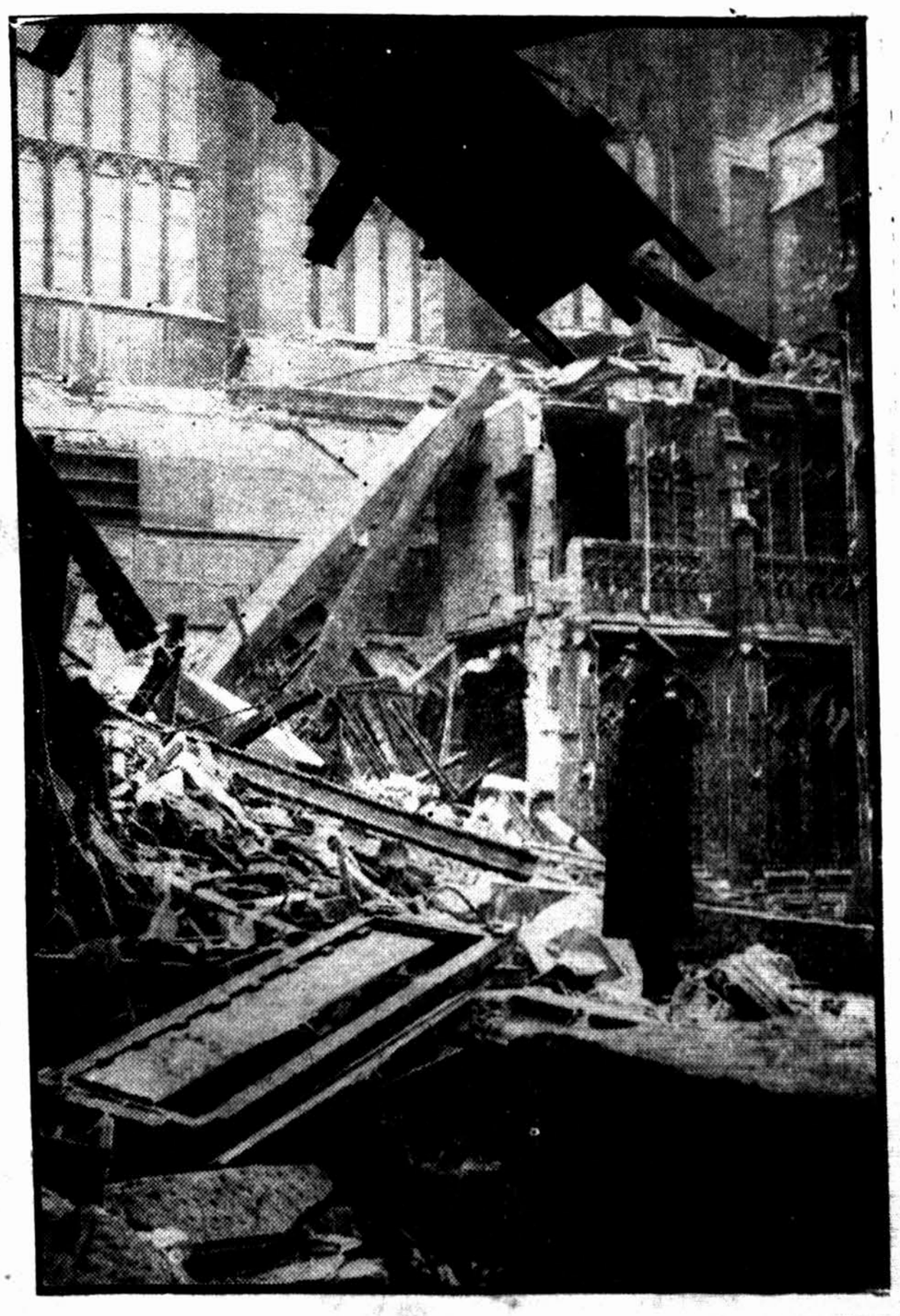
During a tour of a bombed area in London King George and Queen Elizabeth met members of a rescue squad: The King refused to accept the apology offered by one of the party for his dirty hands, and monarch and worker shook hands and exchanged smiles in which the Queen and everybody else joined.



German airmen have had some success sweeping down and murdering men aboard unarmed light-ships, but even this is to be stopped. Around the coasts of Britain these crewless vessels are being placed. Their lights will burn unattended for two months.



A Nazi Messerschmidt brought down near the South-East coast of England.



The clock was flung to the floor, books and debris strewn everywhere, inside the library of the Inner Temple, London, bombed during a recent raid. Three men, one of them tin-hatted, examine some of the salvaged books.

The Public Bill Office on the east side of Cloister Court, and the Votes and Proceeding Office in the south of the House of Commons were destroyed in a recent raid on London. Photo shows the damage to Cloister Court.

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BOMBAY: MARCH 9, 1941

Indian Settlers Abroad

They Have Forgotten Communal And Provincial Differences And Become World-Conscious

MR. HENRY S. L. POLAK, Honorary Secretary of the Indians' Overseas Association, read a paper recently before the India and Burma section of the Royal Society of Arts in London on "Indian emigration overseas".

It was not generally realised, he said, that there are some two and a half millions of Indians permanently resident overseas, in places as distant from each other and from India as Fiji, on the one hand, and the West Indies and South America on the other. They were mostly the residue of the system of indentured labour and its by-products. This system was devised by the British and Indian authorities of the day to furnish planters and estate owners in British colonies—who had been almost ruined by the abolition of slavery—with an alternative supply of cheap and reliable labour.

End Of Indenture System

Almost from the beginning of indentured labour emigration came complaints of serious irregularities, manifold injustices, grave hardships and frequent cruelties, and ill-usage, and Mr. Polak traces the story of the experiences of the Indians under the indenture system and the various inquiries and debates in Parliament from 1837 and its final abolition on January 1, 1920.

"Its abolition was hailed throughout India as a red-letter day in Indian history", says Mr. Polak. "To none is due the merit of its abolition more than to Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and the All-India Women's Association, all inspired by Mr. Gandhi, who had attacked the system from first-hand observation over twenty years. Under the same inspiration Mr. C. F. Andrews, who had travelled widely, had, from the MacNeil and Chiman Lal, the Pillai and Briwary, and the Corbett and Raju reports upon conditions in British Guiana, Trinidad, and Fiji in particular, found material corroborating the facts of his own experience and used it with great urgency and sincerity to impress and convince the authorities in India and at home. I hope that I shall not be found lacking in modesty if I lay claim to a share in bringing to an end what, from a close direct study of its features during many years, I had always regarded as a system dishonouring to Britain and India alike."

Remarkable Effect

"Of the two and a half millions of Indians overseas, probably the large majority are colonial-born", Mr. Polak said, "and they present a psychology in many respects very different not only from that of their fellow-colonists but also from that prevalent in those parts of the Motherland from which they derive. Dr. Comins, who visited the West Indies in 1891 on behalf of the Government of India, reported observantly as follows of the Indian settlers in British Guiana:—'No one who knows the Indian coolie well can fail to be struck by the great difference between the coolie in India and his children born in the colony Whatever be the cause, whether climate, better food, easy times. more responsible duties or position the influence of travel, or freedom from the narrowness of caste-prejudice, the result is very apparent. The children born in the colony of Indian parents revert to a higher type of civilisation, and in appearance, manners, and intelligence are so much superior to their parents that it is difficult to believe they belong to the same family.'

Intermingling

"These emigrants, from the United Provinces, Behar, Bengal, and Madras with certain trading elements from Bombay, have intermingled to an extent not possible in India. They have largely overcome caste and communal differences. Hindus, Moslems. and Christians have grown accustomed to working cordially together in the social, economic, industrial, and political fields. Recalling their ancient teachings, traditions, and culture, they strongly resent their description and treatment as mere 'coolie' populations. They have followed with pride and eagerness the national developments in their Motherland, as is evident from the well-informed local Indian-owned and edited publications. Many individuals have qualified locally and in Britain or India for the learned professions and other higher callings, and they protest, not unnaturally, against inadequate Indian representation in the colonial Legislatures and services and on public bodies and inquiries. In numerous directions they have made notable contributions to colonial public life and to the prestige of India.

"Both as a result of local conditions and of the type of education received the Indian settlers are in many respects Western-minded. They have thus become increasingly self-conscious and world-conscious. It is earnestly to be hoped that such tendencies as still exist to regard them as strangers or else as to be cut off from their racial and cultural origins in the interests of 'uniformity', and to be submerged in populations widely different from them in historic tradition or intellectual type, will be avoided by a more sympathetic and imaginative understanding of their peculiar problems and difficulties."—

"BACK TALK"

(Courtesy: "The Gazette", Montreal).

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"Czar With The Jitters"

King Boris of Bulgaria Would Like To Please Every One---Hitler, Molotov And Churchill Too

HIS personal desire for a quiet life, plus the fact that he happens to rule over a small neutral nation in the middle of the Balkan hotpot, combine to keep Boris III of Bulgaria busy and plenty worried. Boris's ambition is to retain his crown by keeping Bulgaria neutral, fast and satisfied. But Boris's Bulgars, though they want to stay out of the war, don't want to be fascist and aren't satisfied. A few of them want to join the Axis, writes "Friday", New York.

For his own part, Czar Boris is a good fellow, who would like to please everyone—Hitler, Molotov and Churchill, too. Boris likes to play with locomotives (real ones). In England, in 1937, he astonished the British by driving their crack Coronation Scot at 88 miles an hour. Next to this, Boris likes to drink champagne and discuss British diplomacy, which he admires for its smoothness and lack of fuss. Boris hates fuss. He wants to live a quiet life with his quiet wife, Queen Joanna.

But Queen Joanna never forgets that she was born Princess Giovannia, daughter of the King of Italy. She keeps introducing Boris to Italian statesmen. And ever since Boris's favourite sister Nadejda married a Nazi duke in 1925, Boris has seen Hitler's point of view.

Boris had a hard time restraining his sister's friends and his own army chief from pinning the Swastika on the Bulgarian flag. They think that Germany will save Bulgaria's landlords from the fate of Bessarabia's landlords. On the other hand, when a Russian football team visited Sofia a few months back, Boris had to call out fire brigade to quench the enthusiasm of his subjects for the Soviet style of play.

Until August last, Boris's kingdom was the Balkan Cinderella. After World War 1, by the Treaty of Neuilly, Bulgaria lost Dobruja to Rumania, Thrace to Greece and Turkey, and Macedonia to Greece and Yugoslavia. Officially, Bulgaria is a democracy to-day. Actually, with its cop and fire-brigade rule, its anti-Semitism and authoritarianism, it is fascist. Boris was able to hold the lid down pretty well until that morning in August when Russia regained Bessarabia.

Moscow And Berlin

As the mess in the Balkan pot began to spill, Boris met in conference with Molotov's commissars. The first Russian plane arrived in the Sofia airport, establishing air communications between Bulgaria and Russia. Russia and Bulgaria signed a trade pact. With Russian approval, Boris's army moved into Southern Dobruja. Boris sent thanks to Moscow, and asked himself, "Now, what?"

Then Boris went to Berlin. While Bulgars made pro-Russian speeches in factories and streets, 'der fuehrer' and Boris talked things over. On his return to his capital, the worried king reassured his worried people: "Bulgaria will not join the Axis.... yet."

Czar of All the Bulgars is Boris III, who once admitted, "I am pro-British, my wife is pro-Italian, my Army is pro-German and my people are pro-Russian." Now Boris wears a uniform, is apt to be pro-German, too.

(Courtesy: "Friday", New York).

The Parachute Army

How It Is Trained

Adolf Hitler has two different parachute armies. Each has its own independent organization, technique, and duties which differ both in scope and aims. One is called the Aerial Infantry, the other is known in Germany as "Fallschirm-Jaeger", which may be translated as Parachute Riflemen, writes General Imre de Suhay in the Budapest "Uj Idok".

The Aerial Infantry is composed of platoons of 25-36 men each. Platoons are carried in huge transport 'planes to strategic destinations and jump in groups to perform the duties of ordinary infantry upon landing. They are used for operations behind enemy lines, to capture airports, establish bridgeheads, attack small concentrations of the foe, and thus to pave the way for the regular infantry to follow.

The Parachute Rifleman, on the other hand, is trained as a lone hunter. Often he is co-ordinated with the Aerial Infantry and acts as its patrol. His immediate duty is to blow up bridges, dislocate enemy communications, destroy telephone and telegraph wires. 'Chutists also operate in smaller detachments to capture or at least clear fields on which larger groups of the aerial infantry may land in safety.

The Pioneer

Russia was the pioneer of the parachute attack. During the Red Army manoeuvres in 1927 a young Russian officer decided to drop eight of his men from a 'plane to attack enemy lines from the rear. Contrary to expectations, his men succeeded not only in landing without being detected, but also in blowing up important strategic bridges in territories held by the opposing force. They harassed the civilian population of the hinterland, and even managed to drive out a superior force of the "enemy" from points whose capture turned out to be of crucial importance.

The unexpected success of this experiment induced the Russian General Staff to establish their first parachute battalion in 1928. To-day Russia has several divisions of aerial infantry.

A group of French observers advised their own General Staff to introduce this effective new weapon to the French Army. France made a few experiments with aerial infantry, but the Superior War Council decided to abandon the idea, which it considered impracticable.

Germany, however, was quick to adopt this new weapon. Small platoons were tested during the Spanish Civil War, and larger detachments in the Polish campaign. The first full-scale employment of parachutists, however, took place during the invasion of Holland, which was virtually captured by the aerial infantry.

Hard Discipline

The training of the parachutist requires particular considerations. They are men carefully chosen from among volunteers. First, the recruits are put through an exhaustive physical and psychological examination in the Reich Institute of Aerial Medicine. Specialists examine the volunteer's heart and nerves; he is placed in a high-pressure chamber to test his respiratory system; several instruments are used to determine his sense of physical and psychological equipoise. Then practical psychologists test his sense of independence and initiative, his will-power and mental resistance. If everything is found in perfect order, he is transferred to an infantry regiment to undergo the training of a regular infantryman.

His training as a 'chutist starts with somersaults. He has to wheel round, turn turtle, topple over, day after day, a thousand times to accustom his body to actual landing conditions. His first "jump" takes place from an ordinary table, with the "altitude" gradually increasing to about twelve feet. Then he is taken to a practice tower of about 350 feet, whence he jumps with captive parachutes let down on wires. In between, he is taken as a passenger on innumerable 'plane rides, and studies topography, foreign languages, traffic signs, and all possible aspects of his task.

After four weeks of intensive training he is ready for his first actual parachute jump. At first, he is dropped from a slow-flying 'plane at an altitude of 4,000 feet; then from faster 'planes at lower altitudes. He carries a growing amount of equipment as his jumps increase. At the end of his training he is able to jump from any altitude, with full equipment, carrying tommy-gun, provisions, torchlight, spade, burglar's tools, and bicycle.

The Jump

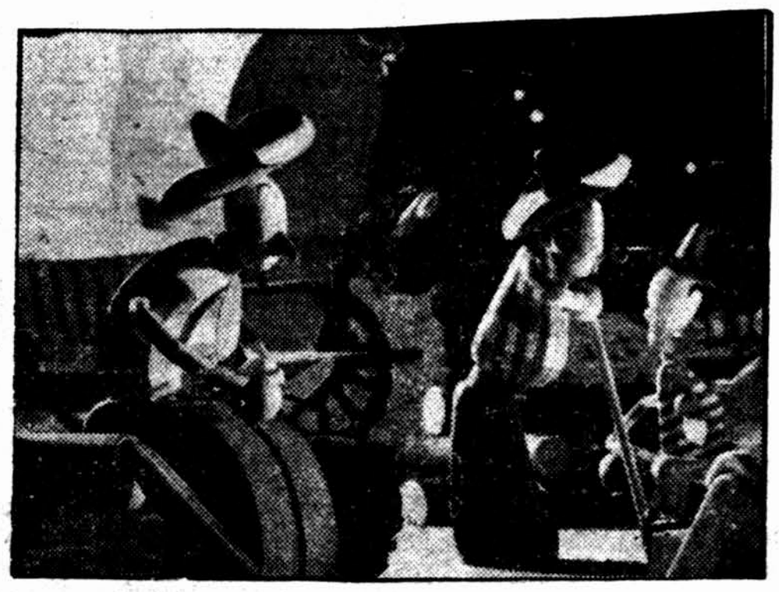
German parachutists have assured me that the actual jump is far easier than it looks from below. They use a high-quality parachute which is absolutely fool-proof. It is made of the best Japanese silk and the cost is £250. The Germans use two types of parachutes. One is the automatic 'chute with its strip fastened to the 'plane's fuselage. When the 'chutist is 18 feet from the 'plane, the strip breaks, and the parachute opens automatically. The other type is opened by the 'chutist by pulling at a strip fastened to a belt.

When the aerial infantry goes into action, the commander is the first man to jump. He uses a parachute of brightly coloured silk so that his men can easily watch his progress and follow him to the spot where he lands. The 'chutists open their parachutes rather late to prevent their drifting away from the commander. The Germans maintain that they usually open the parachutes when they are only 250-350 feet from the ground. The 'chutes open in three seconds, and enable

(Continued On Page 38)

THE PUPPET FILM

Increasing Popularity Of Novel Screen Entertainment



A scene from Pal's "Love on the Range."

By IFTEKHAR RASOOL

THE puppet film is still one of the great unmapped continents of imaginative possibility on the screen. Until recently it has only been possible to explore the margins of satire and fantasy. Experimenters have met with the difficulties of all pioneers, but as long as there are claims to be staked and potential goldfields to be discovered, patient and infinitely painstaking effort will continue. Those who survive prejudice or monetary success may bring more to the cinema than all the theorists put together.

The fairy tale, which had a definite oral function, lost by transmission into print, but film and the sound track may yet catch something of its essential character. Without a hankering after literary films, it must be admitted that Hans Anderson, Grim and a thousand unnamed story-tellers were first class scenarists in their way. They had an instinct for form and the gifts of conveying atmosphere, which civilisation so often rounds and smoothes into ineffectiveness. Ask a peasant to tell a tale and he will live for its duration in its space and time; the conviction with which he visualises is incommunicable.

It is significant that the best of the trick films, be they cartoon or puppet, have assimilated something of the story-teller's art within the novelty and movement of a new medium.

Pal In Holland

First to break through the general distrust of advertisement, George Pal is among the most popular of the puppet film producers. Behind his name lies a varied list of films: 'Ether Ship', 'The Magic Atlas', 'The Revolution of the Bulb', and more recently 'On Parade' for Horlick's, with its brisk wooden-soldier rhythm and here and there amusing trick effects in almost unconscious tribute to Disney. In the more exotic story of 'Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves' his curious wooden puppets have brought something new and interesting to a large and appreciative public. But in spite of beautiful colouring, the film is reminiscent of the not quite successful firework which pops at the wrong moment and whose brightness fades rather thinly into air. Perhaps it is because at times the sound, and especially that of human voices, does much to give an impression of conflict between reality and fantasy, as do some of the almost stereoscopic sets which seem uncertain to which realm they belong.

'On Parade' is a great step forward in Pal's work. The use of colour is far more decisive. The general speed of Pal's manipulation of puppets has increased and he has eliminated all unnecessary embellishments. This picture is bound to affect the attitude of the most average audience towards advertisement pictures, with the result that the scope for the production of such pictures will increase. The propaganda is never obtrusive, and the picture in itself is always entertaining although it never deviates from its line of advertisement.

The most interesting advance in Pal's use of wooden puppets is that he has greatly improved their facial expression. Previously his figures had the characters of toys. In 'On Parade' one begins to see the possibility of developing a character which might become as famous as Felix or Mickey.

Starevitch In France

When we look back nine years or so, over an endless cemetery of films, to Starevitch's 'Magic Clock,' we find in it the delicate blending of the real with the unreal which gives to the 'Mascot' and the 'Ringmaster' that sure quality of imaginative interpretation nearest to poetry. Here, in these films, is the simplicity of form, the inevitable climax and anti-climax of the fairy-story, which makes Walt Disney look like an Oxo advertisement, and brings to a generation which has never been afraid in the dark, a rich sense of the macabre and the pathos of small things in a truculent and grown-up world.

Three more Starevitch films, continue the exploits of the dog 'Duffy', his marriage, his honeymoon and his adventures in the land of the vampires. Elaborate backgrounds have been made with artificial, but often decorative effect. Starevitch seems to have become conscious of his adult public and what has been lost in sentiment has been gained up in sophistication.

Among those who were experimenting on short films before France became a prey to Hitler, was Rene Bertrand, a sculptor turned cameraman, designer and director of animated films. His film 'Blue Beard', produced just before the war, is based on the theme which has known many vicissitudes since Charles Perrault first wrote it in the 17th century. This time it is given the shape of a screen opera with a musical score specially written by Maurice Jaubert. This is essentially French in character, making full use of orchestra and chorus, and expressing a mood to which jazz has never been able to lend itself. More than 15,000 geometrical figures are used which vary in height from two to twenty inches. Many of the chief personages had to be modelled in different sizes according to the dimensions of the various sets. To give an idea of the labour involved, it took three weeks to move 'Blue Beard' about eight inches.

The Brothers Diehl In Germany

The makers and creators of puppet films in Germany are the two brothers Diehl, whose fairy tales, some running into five reels, have met with success in Europe. The actors, in spite of modelled faces and easily controlled limbs, are deliberately allowed to retain that detachment from reality, that likeness and unlikeness to human beings which has been the ageless fascination of the puppet play and the organ-grinder's monkey.

Two recent films, 'The Birth of a Robot' and 'Heil Hitler' are more interesting for their colour than for their puppetry. These films have movements and novel touches mainly of colour—and when the designs are clear cut and simple they are grand to look at.

Another innovation has been introduced by a very clever artist, Madame Reiniger, who makes them out of nothing but thin cardboard and semi-transparent tissue papers. Her only assistant is her husband, Karl-Koch, who arranges and synchronises them.

Lotte Reiniger finds that her themes are invariably supported by music, and having worked them out in detail, she makes a series of sketches, conceived in colour in order to give a sense of background to each episode. The preliminary work completed, she develops the characters in a number of pencil studies. Everything, which appears in the film is then cut out with nail-scissors. The background, either as a kind of backcloth or as a panorama to be unrolled like a Chinese painting and moved along the table on which the scenes are 'shot', is cut in semi-transparent tissue paper, one to eight layers. These again are cut in different shapes in order to give the effect of varying tones. The use of any other material would be out of harmony with the scenery and figures in the foreground. The immovable objects such as houses and trees are cut in black paper; while the movable figures are in thinnish black cardboard.

Every figure and object in these silhoutte films has to be treated in two dimensions, and yet appear to the audience as though conforming to the law of a world in three dimensions; moreover, they are manipulated on a horizontal plane.

Plushko In Russia

Ptushko's "The New Gulliver" brings other puppets to life, but puppets with a purpose going further than novelty and amusement. To quote the director himself, 'here the satiric string of Swift's masterly story is made to touch contemporary life. Whether Swift can be improved upon or not is a matter of personal opinion, but it says much for the originality and craftsmanship behind some sixty minutes of showing that never for a minute is the film laboured or dull. Perta, the Russian Gulliver, looks at the fairyland of Lilliput with twentieth-century eyes, judging a not ineffective mixture of 17th century costume and modern machinery, by standards which are already familiar. It is this sense of a foregone conclusion in the ultimate triumph of the Lilliput workers, which detracts from the great merit of the film as entertainment! 'The New Gulliver' remains, however, an interesting contribution to the much disputed art of the cinema.

Some of these puppet masterpieces of art have already been shown in India where, it is hoped, they will create a desire to work on similar lines.

A scene from Lotte Reiniger's silhouette film "Prince Ahmed."

AN absent-minded grocer called upon his old friend, the family doctor. They chatted for a couple of hours. As the grocer rose to go, the doctor asked. "Family all well, I suppose?

"Good heavens!" exclaimed his visitor, "that reminds me. My wife's having a fit."

KAMALA NEHRU

A Personal Impression

(By R. N. in "The Hindustan Times")

THE first time I set eyes on Kamala Nehru was at her wedding in February, 1916. I was a little girl amongst hundreds of others who had come with their parents for this festive occasion. My first visit to Delhi and the week spent at the Nehru wedding camp are events of the distant past, but I can still remember quite clearly two things that impressed me deeply; the beautifully decorated camp with its perpetual gaiety and myriads of lights, and the radiant bride Kamala. I still remember how thrilled I was to see the bride, scintillating with pearls and diamonds, and, above all considered to be the luckiest and happiest girl in the community. Kamala was a centre of attraction, the cynosure of hundreds of eyes. She was young and beautiful, but in my girlish imagination she was something more than beautiful. At my first meeting with her, glamour, luxury and the good things of the earth seemed to surround Kamala. I can well imagine how happy must have been the dreams and aspirations of this radiant bride: a her young husband at her side. To her at that time the world must have seemed very different to what she found it in later life.

Nineteen Years Later

My last meeting with Kamala was in October 1935. I motored from France to Badenwieler, a small sanatorium resort in the heart of the Black Forest, to see her. It was on a sad grey afternoon that I saw her at the sanatorium where she was undergoing treatment. The room was small and almost bare: Kamala lay on a bed covered up with rugs, almost invisible, helpless like an infant, frail beyond description. Her thick dark hair, cut very short framed her almost childlike face, but her big black eyes were like deep dark turbulent pools. I sat near her holding her pale, cold hand in mine and in these few moments I felt I knew Kamala better than I had ever known her before. For months past, she had been struggling between life and death. Her husband, thousands of miles away, was locked behind prison bars and her only companion during her ordeal was her 16 years old daughter Indira. At this meeting we spoke little—she was too weak and I was too dumb. But her eyes told me the tale of her anguish and suffering and also of her determination to fight against all odds. As I parted from her, I was reminded of the poet's words:

"For the sword outwears its sheath
And the soul wears out the breast"

End Of The Dream

Three months later, news came to India that Kamala was dead—dead at the early age of 35. Her ashes were brought back to the country by Jawaharlal and all that was left of her was a memory. The country mourned her loss and showered its sympathy on the husband. Thus ended the dream that young Kamala must have dreamt. Between the years 1918-1935 we met rarely, but I always knew of Kamala's work, her varied activities and the trying circumstances of her life. Soon after her marriage, Jawaharlal entered politics and the whole world seemed to have changed for her. The mode of living of both husband and wife was entirely altered. There were periods when Kamala was parted from her husband for years together, but she was not daunted. Essentially she was not meant for the rough and strenuous world, but by sheer force of will and character she fitted herself for a life of hardship. She decided to help her husband in his work and also to achieve something herself. The decision once taken made Kamala throw herself heart and soul into the fray. She worked hard and silently. Her manner was reticent and unassuming. People who came into contact with her loved and respected her. It was said that she won the hearts of the villagers when she toured in the districts of the U. P.

Not A Politician

She never became a suave politician or a polished public speaker but her power lay in her straightforward approach to problems and her keen desire to work for the people. Unfortunately her health failed her several times and she was confined to bed for months together. We met during some of these enforced confinements and each time she gave me the impression of being like a caged bird—flapping her wings, helpless and agitated, longing for the freedom that health alone can give. Apart from being the wife and colleague of Jawaharlal Nehru, she was well known in her personal capacity. She had shown great executive gifts in the organization of women workers. She was once sentenced to a short term of imprisonment during 1931, but released on account of her delicate health.

In the tense atmosphere of work and constant activity, there was little domestic life for Kamala. Her only child, born soon after her marriage is her daughter Indira.

I shall always remember Kamala as a small girlish figure, simple, but neatly clad in white khadi. She almost disdained the conventional aids to feminine beauty. She was silent and undemonstrative, but her heart was full of human sympathy.

I knew Kamala, but not too well as there was quite a few years' difference between our ages and also we met at long intervals; but the little I knew of her is enough to make her memory a cherished possession.

In his autobiography, Jawaharlal Nehru has paid Kamala his tribute of love and his words, I think, voice not only his personal sentiments but to some extent also of thousands of those who knew Kamala and worked with her.

KAMALA NEHRU

The Last Days Of Kamala Nehru

Kamala Nehru died in 1936. But her memory will live as long as the memory of India's struggle for liberty lives. Writing of her a year before her death in Switzerland, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who was specially released on account of his wife's illness, says in his Autobiography.

"My release was temporary. I was given to understand that it was for a day or two or for such longer period as the doctors might think absolutely necessary. It was a peculiar position, full of uncertainty, and it was not possible for me to settle down to anything. A fixed period would have enabled me to know how I stood, and I would have tried to adjust myself to it. As it was, any day, at any moment, I might be taken back to prison.

"The change was sudden and I was wholly unprepared for it—from solitary confinement to a crowded house with doctors, nurses and relatives. My daughter Indira had also come from Santiniketan. Many friends were continually coming to see me and inquire after Kamala's health. The style of living was quite different; there were home comforts, better food. And colouring all this background was anxiety for Kamala's serious condition.

"There she lay frail and utterly weak, a shadow of herself struggling feebly with her illness and the thought that she might leave me became an intolerable obsession. It was eighteen and a half years since our marriage, and my mind wandered back to that day and to all that these succeeding years had brought us. I was twenty-six at the time and she was about seventeen, a slip of a girl utterly unsophisticated in the ways of the world. The difference in our ages was considerable, but

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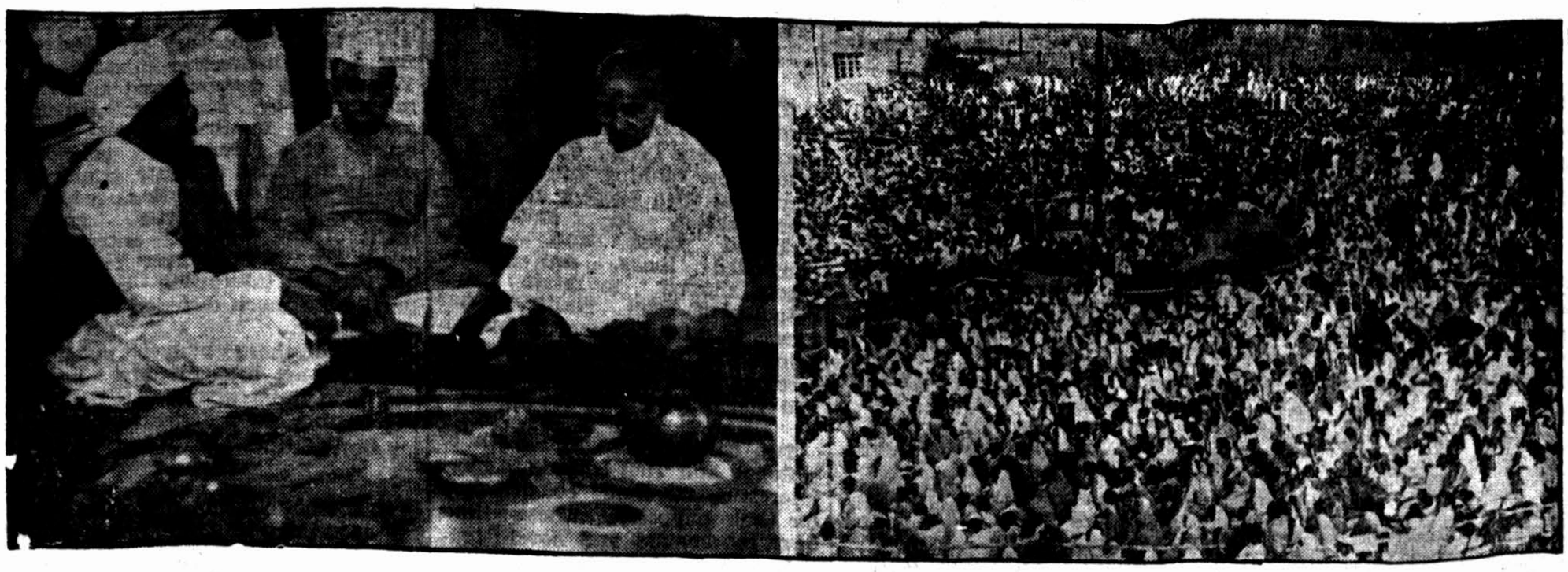

Mahatma Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital at Allahabad on February 28. Photo at left shows the "Pooja" in connection therewith in progress, while the enormous crowd that witnessed the ceremony is seen at the right.

Gama's Successor?

Meet Hamida, India's No. 3 Super-Wrestler

By S. MUZUMDAR

GAMA

IT is an undisputed fact that the Indian wrestlers always attract large crowds and bring in a good deal of money whenever they engage themselves in tournaments. They have been instrumental at least in the United Provinces, in raising large sums of money for the War Purposes Fund this cold season. Recently, it devolved upon me to organise a huge wrestling tournament for this specific purpose and I sent for my old friends Gama, Imam Buksh, Hamida and a few hundred other wrestlers to assist me.

If I have studied these in the past, I never had studied these giants so closely and differently as I did recently. I interested myself particularly in Hamida, the wrestler, who has already arrived and who is patiently waiting for his crown of glory, either of the wrestling kingship of India, or the lesser one, of the world.

In Action

I saw this man in real action as long ago as 1931 at Amritsar against Goonga, Hamida's only level opponent in India now, and I was very eager to see him in action again. but the question of his remuneration became to me a supreme obstacle to get over, as Allahabad will hardly ever raise the adequate gigantic fee to make a giant like him fight a real challenge battle. But Gama came graciously to my rescue, one afternoon as he came to tea at my place, he let me fix any fee for Hamida, reasonable or unreasonable. Hamida, too, requested me for something better than a show affair, for which particularly he and his mighty preceptor had come down to my city.

For me it became quite a task to find a suitable opponent for him from the wrestlers present around me. I didn't quite like to give Hamida a soft job, though I knew he would make one of any and earn easy money inside a few minutes. The Jat wrestlers didn't agree to be easy victims and my eyes did not fall upon the lesser wrestlers till loomed largely into my view the gigantic form of the elephantine Bara Pooran of Darbhanga made famous by his questionable and technical victory over the well-known German wrestler, Edmond Kraemar. Here was a person who would suit Hamida at least in bulk, though not clearly in intelligence and superior wrestling science. But Pooran demanded a lot of money on the plea that if he lost he would also lose his present patronage. For days I bargained with him till I cornered him with the assertion that he had lost twice before to Hamida which did not harm his service interests. A contract was duly made.

Hamida has developed unrecognisably since I saw and measured him last in 1934. His physical growth provides an interesting study, but in spite of the great increase in his bulk he has lost nothing of his uncanny speed and his cunning too has not at all been dulled. He entered the ring with a reverberating war cry, while the swarthy and mountainous Pooran waited in a corner looking already a beaten man. The very first minute Hamida brought Pooran down and began winding him out with the pressure of his knee on the spread-eagled giant's neck, trying incidentally to turn him over from that position, as if that impossible bulk could at all be turned over bodily by sheer brute strength.

Resourceful

Hamida, like Imam Buksh whom he is following so closely in the run for the Indian championship title, is immensely resourceful in the roped-in square. If Pooran couldn't be moved otherwise Hamida quickly and cleverly locked with his leg his rival's unwary right arm and held him painfully tight. Then with a very showy and mightly roll forward turned over his man on the back and held him quite for a minute completely pinned down. The job was done in eight minutes.

This great fighter Hamida is thirty-five now and is at the very peak of his power and glory. Barring Imam and the good old Gama, he is undoubtedly now the greatest wrestler not only in India, but the whole world. Curiously enough, he started his career at about sixteen with a defeat at the hands of Daula Muhammad of Jullunder, who later earned the nickname of 'Tiger' Daula in the U.S.A. on account of his great fighting ability. Hamida made ample amends later by beating Daula twice successively and his brother Fazla in the bargain. His other defeat was technical which was recorded in Bombay a little over two years ago. He had met Goonga for the second time for a clear decision. But Goonga proved very powerful and the hot pace he set up in this great fight was too much for Hamida, he fled the ring and the decision went in favour of the dumb and deaf wrestler of Ugoke.

Goonga Vanquished

But Hamida, who has in the last four years moved up quickly from the fifth position to the second, if Gama's first place is reckoned as one of courtesy, wouldn't take any stopping. He had disposed of opponent after opponent, all of them mighty and great, like Mangal Singh and Venkappa Burud. He met Goonga again at Bhawalpore in October, 1939. The first day the battle was even, but in the return match that took place the following day it was Hamida's turn to make the pace too hot for Goonga, and Goonga took to flight conceding a superior position to Hamida, which the dumb wrestler is very unlikely to retrieve.

I need not get into the details of the triumphal but exceedingly determined and difficult march of this great wrestler towards the peak of success. The fact remains he has arrived and the championship will be his without a fight as soon as his relative and preceptor Imam retires. But that will take some time yet, as Imam Buksh, like Gama, is baffling old age, as I found him recently by a very close examination, and is yet full of fight. Imam smiled genially as I asked him about his retirement. "I shall go on yet", was his modest answer. Hamida himself is also unworried by this fact and is quite pleased by his present position and the money that is readily flowing in into his treasure chest.

Generous Heart

His father Rahmani was an exceptionally handsome man, but Hamida is not so physically, though his manners are ideal and he carries on him a very generous and responsive heart. I wondered at his ready generosity when he smilingly made a gift of Rs. 700 to the War Fund from his earnings at Allahabad which was already very much below the standard of the fee he generally gets and accepts. He thoroughly emulates his other preceptor Gama in humility and great politeness.

The following comparative measurements of Hamida are very interesting. In 1934 his physique and weight were nothing unusual for a first class wrestler, but his present measurements are phenomenal. In 1934 he measured:

Height 5' 7 3|4"
Neck 17 3|4"
Chest 48 1|4"
Waist 36"
Biceps right 16 1|4"
Biceps left 16"
Forearm 13"
Wrist 7 1|2"
Thigh 25 1|4"
Calf 15 1|2'
Weight 190 lbs.

His latest measurements taken on the 5th December, 1940 are:
Neck 19"

HAMIDA

Chest 54" (no expansion)
Right upper arm 17 1|2"
Left upper arm 17 1|2"
Forearm 14 1|8"
Waist 46"
Right thigh 29 9|10"
Left thigh 29"
Calf 18 1|2"
Wrist 8 1|4"

About his weight, it must be something like 240 lbs. I didn't weigh him as I took no weighing machine with me.

In 1934 Hamida was a bachelor and he married later. I attribute his rapid physical development to marriage, which contributes equally to men and women in bringing about the fullest physical development and efficiency and mental clarity.

His pulse rate is 78; respiration 18; and blood pressure 130, 82. His elimination is very good.

All-In Expert

Hamida is, I believe, an adept of the much talked-of all-in style; he fights catch-as-catch-can, at which he recently defeated King Kong, a wrestler with great reputation in Europe and the U. S. A.

Hamida has now his duplicate, yet in the miniature and a very long ladder of championship before him. He is Bholoo, Imam's sixteen year old son. Unfortunately for me the lad was suffering from fever when he came to Allahabad and I had to give up the idea of giving a good fight to him to test his mettle. Even in sickness he looked fine, very heartlessly I had him stripped for a view, and appeared to be a genuine chip of the old block, as the saying goes. Why do I admire him? Because this miniature hero has easily beaten as seasoned a fighter as Kharak Singh, I should know what Kharak Singh is, and at this early age he has collected a European victim in the person of Zybisco whom, I am told, Bholoo beat in a minute. I do not fancy Zybisco as a wrestler, but for his great bulk and phenomenal strength which I tested in my home last year he is not at all to be neglected. Gama is nursing another possible champion, he is Lal, who is in his teens, but already a redoubtable fighter. But Gama told me that Bholoo will be champion in his generation.

Women's Education In Bombay

Ideals And Values Of National Education During Period Of Transition

(By: 'Academicus')

SINCE the days of the great pioneer in the cause of women's education in this province, the late Gopal Ganesh Agarkar and men like Karve, various unofficial institutions devoted to the noble cause have sprung into existence and have made inestimable and valuable contribution to the extensive propagation of secondary, high-school and even collegiate education for our women.

Even a casual survey of the achievement marked in this field by all these private agencies and enterprise brings into a relief with its special background and more or less unfavourable existing atmosphere the struggle that has been carried on in pursuing educational activities. Education generally and women's education in particular not only in this province but throughout the country is subjected to chronic pressure, on the one side, of a highly restrictive and cramping movement from official quarters and, on the other, to that of stagnation, lack of unity and cohesion in the ideals of "national" education such as is evolved through a sustained and vigorous process in most modern civilized countries.

SOCIO-POLITICAL BACKGROUND

Women's education, in other words, suffers from handicaps that are inherent in our socio-political structure while, at the same time, a definite and healthy tendency is discernible of the evolution of defensive organization amongst such of the educationists as have not been lacking in the vision and consciousness of the ideals of intellectual and mental culture that education must serve. Education is at all times profoundly influenced by social and political conditions of the society that establishes it as an agency of cultural development and ours reflects the aspects that are typical of our general condition of lack of vigour, enterprise and that sense of individuality and distinct ideology without which education is reduced to an apparatus of inaction and frustration.

The standard of education that has been institutionally established more or less under the auspices of official direction is unquestionably highly unsatisfactory. There is also great scope for reform within and without the framework of the official or officially-sponsored organization. And in any case, we must look forward to establishment of values in education that would conform to the needs, requirements and demands of Indian women by those who are capable of working out a satisfactory system of educational training based on correct understanding of the problem. The ideal of such education remains as distant as ever and only dynamic changes in the existing socio-political conditions could make achievement of such an ideal a possibility.

WOMEN'S WORK

At the same time, it must be admitted that considerable progress has been achieved in women's education and groups of teachers and workers in the field are available who appear to possess the necessary idealism, capacity and energy to pursue activities in the right direction. That their work suffers from the almost insuperable obstacles that have been placed in their path which has already been rendered so difficult is only too obvious. But it is a remarkable fact that women themselves, thanks to the pioneering of some of the most valuable educational workers and idealists, are increasingly grasping the truth that has been indicated above. The problems of women's education must be solved ultimately by women themselves; and it is really encouraging that, while the grind-mill of academic and officially-sponsored education is either designed to or actually destroys any healthy initiative amongst women capable of this leadership many women teachers are endeavouring to translate certain well-tried ideas and principles of education in the restricted field of their activities.

In Bombay city there are a number of schools conducted on sectarian and commercial bases and most of them prove disappointing and present a conflict in orientation and ideas 'vis-a-vis' the needs of our women who while they may externally present wide differences of outlook and emergence of personality have certain definite affinities in common. In other countries, too, the social divergence is a common feature of educational organization and yet there is a unity in ideals and aims that becomes at once well-defined and remarkable.

Within too the limitations imposed by the barriers of class ideals of national education may and do exist and the first task that reformers in education in this country must set themselves should be not that of regimentation, but unification of the common ideals and values of our women's education. Certain definite and well-tried and established principles have to be adopted in the training system that we must evolve and perfect; and we must freely draw on the available knowledge on the subject of women's education that must be in perfect harmony with the social and national needs primarily.

ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY

Modern psychology has facilitated the task and even officialdom has at last to introduce training, however inadequate it may be at present, in this educational psychology. On the basis of some of the principles of this psychology women's education forms a special subject in and for itself and if we are to secure any useful results from our system of education for women we cannot possibly ignore these elementary principles.

The first of these consists of adapting the entire system of education to the special organization of women. Comparative physiology as well as psychology brings this into relief. Education must draw response in relation to the idiocyncrasies of women's inherent organization and scale in emotional strength and it is being increasingly realized that an educational programme that does not discriminate on the basis of this fundamental divergence must, if not fail—because failure is not a specific process but is conditioned by the defensive mechanism in woman herself,—defeat its object or objects.

I. E. SOCIETY'S CONTRIBUTION

The Exhibition held recently by the Indian Education Society's High School Branch No. 1 at Vasant Bhuvan, Dadar, during the last week of the last month presented a striking testimony of the truth of the principle indicated above. The girls of this city High School under the stimuli of the executive direction of the school have demonstrated how without even adequate training they could through imaginative and creative capacity as well as woman's inherent aestheticism exhibits ranging from the model of the Art Victory Column, designs in lamp-shades, ornamental stands, glass-painting, carpeting, printing and stenciling to models in history, geography and science sections. The juxtaposition of needle-work section against that of language section as well as "rangoli" drawing and embroidery work is significant of the harmonious fusion of the intellectual with the aesthetic-creative for which women's organization finds

(Continued On Page 31)

(Left) Hobbies section and *(Right)* Sanskrit section of the J. E. Society's Girls' High School Exhibition.

(L to R.) 1. Geography section; 2. Canework, needle work and printing section; 3. Fretwork and Handicrafts section.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

CLASSICAL INDIAN MUSIC

SANGIT BHAVA: Vol. II. By His Highness The Maharana Vijayadevji of Dharampur. Published by Mr. Bhogilal J. Mody, Huzur Personal Assistant. Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., 210, Hornby Road, Bombay. Price Rs. 8|-

Cultivation of nation-wide as well as international appreciation of Indian music demands diffusion of the knowledge of its basic principles and theories embodied in the classical works and not merely empirical propagation of the popular melodies. Sangit Bhava, which is the product of deep study, research and wide experience, is a splendid endeavour of His Highness the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur to present, in an intelligible and interesting manner, Indian music in all its aspects to the world.

His Highness has successfully undertaken the stupendous task of putting Indian music on the art-map of the world and to develop it as a cultural means to establish international contacts. Sangit Bhava makes a brilliant contribution to the musical literature of the world. The second volume has, as its noteworthy feature, the Foreword by the late Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil which was probably his last literary contribution to art, and is dedicated to the memory of the late Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande. It devotes seven chapters to the evolution, principles and theories of music.

His Highness has taken great pains in explaining the Four Methods of fixing notes, and has, with the help of charts and diagrams of specially devised instruments admirably elucidated the Shrutis —microtones—which constitute the crucial problem of Indian music, as well as Swayambhu and Vikrit Swaras. His Highness has also demonstrated how the theories of Indian music enunciated in its classical works stand the test of the modern method of scientific verification—and has emphasised the correspondence of certain features of Indian music to its western contemporary.

As regards the practical aspect of music, the second volume deals with the Rag Shree and the Raginis Asavaree, Malavashree, Dhanashree, Malvi and Vasantee. Each melody is illustrated by its pictorial representation with the season and time of singing and is presented in a logical order of its Swara-Alapa and the words of the song. Employment of the staff notations will make Indian melodies accessible to the music-world of the west and will thereby, win international recognition of Indian music.

Sangit Bhava is not only a scholarly exposition of classical music but is an unerring evidence of extension, to it, of the privilege of royal patronage which contributed considerably to the growth of Indian art, especially music, to its dizzy height in the ancient times.

D. G. V.

THE POETRY OF PROF. ARMANDO MENEZES

'Dancing Star' Marks Highest Point In Successful Poetic Vision And Achievement

By: VIATOR—II

In Menezes, as I have already indicated in the previous article in review of 'Chaos and Dancing Star' (Published by Prof. Menezes, Karnatak College, Dharwar, Price not stated), are combined the deep and wide literary culture that must be quite rare, if not totally unique, with a creative faculty which together bring sensibility, refinement and a distinct vitality for which we look in vain in such writing, already so slender, as is at all published and conforms to any standard of qualitative excellence.

ESSENCE OF POETRY

His poems, ranging as they do from those touched with fire of emotion and a certain infectious aliveness to those the pattern of which absorbs a certain classic coldness and undertones, attest to the highly developed poetic personality; and I have quoted from most of the poems noticed earlier in order to furnish to the readers some idea of the achievement marked by this anthology.

The Nietzschean vision articulated in a degree in poetic expression could be discerned in the total effect, the attitude and the perspective encompassed within the range of Menezes' writing and makes itself remarkable in the freshness and elegance not merely of form but of the dynamism of content also. Form to a man of Menezes' position—which has its interminable boredom and disillusion also—is too facile: and h's dignity and maturity are a sufficiently powerful agency of medical disinfection and immunity against the cheap 'modernist' claptrap. He has combined inevitably in effect the essential elements of poetic feeling and its appropriate articulation that could not do violence to his aesthetic conception of form. What we ought to seek, what is all that matters in fact is the quality of feeling, first and primarily. And we find it here not without a shock of surprise and grousing satisfaction because our bible duct has gone fundamentally wrong in our too-human organization that is subjected to such trials and strains since also we are neither mahatmas nor saints of the Roman Catholic Church.

ALL TOO HUMAN

In 'The Train' the essential feeling is expressed of:

Loud waters dying in the deep.
Low signs of grass.
.....
The different notes of tunnel, bridge
.....
The fury of neglected stations—
A shrieking wind
Shrill with a million execrations
Of hag or fiend

as well as of

The murmurous silence when I stop
Live with the noise
Of water drowsing drop by drop
Of human voices.

Hampi, the solitary relic of Vijayanagara produces the echo in the visualization of the time of gold now fled, the shed magnificence the warm life—bathing queen's or temple girl's—now cold!

Elephants trumpeting in towering file;
The sacred chariot ponderously wheeled

but where to-day and now:

There where the shrunken way is choked with grasses,
And the gnat squanders his monotonous songs

(Noted the echo of a note in Yeats).

LYRIC AND THOUGHT

The swift and certain impression is recorded of the lake here:

Tamely mirroring the cloud
And the proud
Flight of wings whose airy riot
Mocks my quiet?
.....
Desolate,
Prisoned from my lonely birth
In the lonely earth.

In 'To Literature' this philosophical thought is mirrored and

(Continued On Page 32)

"THE JOURNALIST"

The February issue of 'The Journalist' contains as usual a number of informative articles. The first article in the issue is devoted to Mahatma Gandhi under the caption "Gandhiji as a Journalist". While Gandhiji has been aptly described as a great politician, a saintly personality and also as a great litterateur, very few at any time have taken the trouble to analyse him as a great and powerful journalist whose writings have influenced the thought and life of the nation during the last two eventful decades. "The Journalist" expounds his great contribution to the growth and development of modern journalism in India.

"The Woes of Reporters in Bombay" is a contribution by a working reporter who records his sad experiences which may also be the common experience of many others in the field. This is a part of the open forum feature of "The Journalist" conducted with a view to ventilate the legitimate grievances of the members of the profession.

"The Fourth Estate" gives credit to the Indian journalist who despite many odds still sticks to his guns and continues to labour in the great interests of public welfare. "The Power of a Journalist" describes the power that a journalist wields in local as well as national affairs. "The Women of Japan and Their Place in National Life" is a very educative article, narrating the manifold activities and the progressive and adaptable outlook on life maintained by the women of Japan, thus in no small measure contributing to the long and rapid strides in the march of the Nation from medievalism to modernism. The Editorial notes are brief and lucid and serve as food for thought.

"NEW LIFE"

"New Life" is the monthly organ of the Lucknow University Writers' Association. Its purpose is to serve as a forum for the budding writers among the students. As such its contents are evidence of a healthy intellectual awareness in the alumni of the Lucknow University. The February issue provides varied fare—from an article on Russian literature to an editorial attack on women students for practising segregation.

One wishes students of every University had such independent journals of their own, besides the officially sponsored and usually dull 'University Magazines'!

INSOMNIA UP TO DATE

In times too grave
For counting sheep,
We mobilize our forces
And reach the shelter
That is sleep
By counting Trojan horses.

—Mildred Weston

H. P. T. COLLEGE MAGAZINE

Every college with pretensions to extra-curriculary activities publishes a magazine of its own. That is the fashion of the day. A college will be falling out of fashion, if it does not produce a journal full of ineffectual articles, sentimental as Dickens and in the light vein of the victorian period

The H. P. T. College, Nasik, should, however, be regarded as one of those that set the fashion and not merely followed a prevailing fashion because this is Number 2 of Vol. 12 of that journal. With so long a tradition and experience behind it, it should yield a palm in encouraging such a youthful enterprise.

The journal has English, Marathi and Gujerati sections, and carries advertisements also. After glancing through the contents, one's first reaction is to congratulate the editors, Prof. N. M. Acharya and Prof. R. S. Joglekar on their good sense in not allowing the contributors to perpetrate any verses in English, although there is an attempt at verse libre in the true Tagore style. There is also a picture page which should attract young amateurs.

The longest piece in the journal is an essay about the Barber which is obviously intended to conform to the Johnsonian definition of an essay as "a loose sally of the mind". But one would wish it were not so loose nor so long and parenthetical either.

It is needless to go into such small criticisms; it should be enough to say that the journal is one of the good specimens of its class and its get-up is certainly worthier of even more serious enterprises in magazine production.

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OUR SHORT STORY

By BARBARA ANN BENEDICT

Dinner For David

THERE are countless cases in which romances are destroyed by the interference of either the male or female parent, or both. In the case of Ken Chase and Jane Campbell it was the male parent—the male parent of Ken. Only in this case the romance missed being destroyed and this was due to the ingenuity of Jane.

Now, if you knew Jane and were familiar with her background, you would not suspect her of having ingenuity. Which is the very reason why David Chase, Ken's father decided to interfere.

David was a typical New England Yankee, who gained some small success by virtue of a pair of strong arms and an ingenious brain. He was a farmer by trade, and anyone who can wrest a living and lay something by besides from a New England farm is to say the least, a genius of the first water.

Ken was David's only child and because of this and because the boy was motherless and the light and life of his father's life, the old man indulged him. He directed Ken's footsteps along the paths of righteousness and corrected as many of the errors made by all young men as could reasonably be expected.

Very early in life, Ken became so used to having his father make all major decisions for him, so dependent upon the old man's advice, that, though it grieved him greatly, he did not dispute his father's wisdom when David advised him bluntly against marrying Jane Campbell.

Jane Campbell came from Boston. She was spending the summer with her parents in the old Metcalf place. The Campbells had plenty of money; too much for their own good, some folks thought. She met Ken when she was walking through the woods one day. She came upon him fishing and sat down to talk. She learned that he was a farmer and had graduated from the State agricultural college and that he loved the woods and good books and enjoyed going to the city about once a month.

Jane didn't say so at the moment, but her own instincts followed along these very lines, instincts which had always been suppressed by the very background of which her family was so proud. However, these things which are really important because they form the real nucleus of character, cannot be restrained for more than a limited period. It wasn't long before she and Ken were having heart-to-heart talks. And it wasn't long after that that Ken went home and told his parent that he was going to marry Miss Jane Campbell of Boston.

It was even a shorter time after that that David told Ken that he wasn't going to marry Miss Jane Campbell of Boston.

"No good'll come of it, Ken. Her kind ain't no good fer you nor nobody else. Why, a girl like that can't cook a good meal o' victuals, let alone milk a cow or clean out a henhouse". The old man talked on for a considerable time, and it never occurred to Ken to argue. He only felt grieved and bitterly disappointed. The next time he saw Jane he told her the whole story.

Jane considered for quite awhile before she answered. Her impulses were to be derisive, to berate Ken into standing on his own two feet, to act like a man, to tell his father to go run up a tree. But her instincts warned her that this course would be unwise.

So she said: "Are you quite sure you love me just the same, Ken?"

"I'll never stop loving you," Ken said. "Never, as long as I live."

"Hum," said Jane. "Ken, I want you to do me a favour and ask no questions and say nothing to your father. I want you personally to take a trip to Boston and deliver a letter to my father and wait for a reply. Father left yesterday and will be in Boston only for two days, so you'll have to leave at once".

So Ken, though puzzled and a little doubtful, took the letter Jane gave him and set out for Boston, and that night Jane dropped in at the Chase farm. She found David sitting down to a cold supper, for mostly Ken did the cooking for the two of them. She said she had come to visit him and find out why he didn't want his son to marry her. But first, she said, she was hungry as a bear and if he didn't mind she'd knock together a hot supper and they could talk while they ate.

David was chivalrous, if nothing else, and he sat around with a resigned and helpless expression while Jane moved around the kitchen. His skepticism gave way gradually as he noted the efficiency with which she located pots and pans and began making things. Presently the pleasant odour of cooking food began to fill the kitchen. David, who had not touched his cold supper in deference to his guest and was hungry too, began to quiver his nostrils and lick his lips.

Presently, when it seemed that he could not wait another moment, Jane set the things she had cooked on the table, and David began to eat. He ate in true Yankee farmer fashion, steadily and without interruption for fifteen minutes. Then he sat back, sighed and reached for his pipe.

"And now," said Jane, "I want to know exactly why you don't want me to marry your son."

"Can you milk a cow?" David asked.

"No," said Jane, "and I don't intend to learn. I want to be a wife, not a farm hand. I want plenty of time to cook Ken's victuals."

David applied a match to his pipe. He blew it out. "If," he said, "that boy of mine doesn't marry you as fast as ever he can, I'll knock his block off."

It was late when Ken got back. "What answer did Dad give you to my note?" Jane asked.

"He said: 'Be a damn good thing. I'm sick of tryin' to find her a man'."

"I thought he would," Jane said. "In my note I told him I was going to marry you."

"Tomorrow," said David. "In time so you can get dinner."

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DESPAIR IS KING IN FRANCE!

"Our Officers Sabotaged The War From The Outset," Says Young Sailor

It is sometimes useful to reproduce authentic expressions of opinion from persons who were not speaking officially and were therefore able to say exactly what they felt, writes "a Correspondent Recently in France" in "Manchester Guardian". I give here, not in their actual words but in carefully accurate summaries, the statements made to me by Frenchmen whom I met in Clermont-Ferrand, Vichy, Limoges, and Marseilles. At Clermont-Ferrand I met a journalist acquaintance, now on one of the principal Paris papers, who had been in the artillery and then an officer in the engineers. He had come to Clermont to get demobilised—but demobilisation, like most other things in France, was at a standstill. He went on to Vichy to try to get the process hastened. On his return to Clermont a few days later he said to me:

I talked to many officers in Vichy, and learned one thing that is interesting and important. It seems that the Germans have tablets which they put into their petrol tanks, and this solved their fuel problem. We thought they had no petrol. If we had had these tablets we should probably not have lost the war.

No doubt some anti-knock ethyl preparation—and the man, who has been an officer in technical divisions of the Army, asked no further explanation of the defeat of the French! But in dark days strange fantasies easily raise their heads.

Officers Sabotaged The War

A young sailor whom I met in Marseilles and who had been in the French fleet at Oran, and before that at Narvik, said to me:

Our officers sabotaged the war from the outset. All our comrades from the colonies say we were just betrayed; no munitions, no aircraft, officers who were the first to run away, no liaison, altogether such a mess that we "got it in the neck." At Mers-el-Kebir (Oran harbour) we simply did not know what was up. We were mad at first, but afterwards we all said: "Better that the ships should go to the devil than to the Boches." And that is what will happen; Petain and the Vichy gang will give the ships to the Boches, as they have given them everything else.

That was the opinion also of a young officer of the "Deuxieme Bureau," the French political division of the Intelligence Service, whom I met at Marseilles. He said:

During the war the Second Bureau simply sabotaged the Intelligence Service. Not the whole bureau, but a large part of it. Now it has, of course, been purged. But even now there are men everywhere in the military administration, including the Second Bureau and especially the political police and at the prefectures, who would be glad to give a hand to De Gaulle if he had more success. They all despise Petain, but so long as the other man has not shown that he can get something done they will all be afraid to commit themselves. There are plenty of men who are licking the Germans' boots, but there are plenty who really hate them, even among the officers and even in the Second Bureau to this day; but they are watched and must be very careful.

"We Shall Starve"

At Limoges the shopkeepers almost all spoke in desperation. A draper said he was selling off and closing down; he could not get fresh stocks. And then what? "We shall starve." A pastrycook said she was opening only three days in the week, and soon there would be no sugar and it would be impossible to carry on; she would have to dismiss her workmen. "We shall starve." The owner of a big bootshop said bitterly:

Get your shoes now; pay any price for them; in a month's

(Continued on Page 39)

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

Balkans Under Swastika

MARCH 7.

History has repeated itself and Bulgaria has once again aligned itself with Germany. The happiest man to-day is ex-King Ferdinand, who has come out of his obscure retreat in Germany, to justify his conduct in the last war by the latest developments in the present one!

There was, of course, not a chance left for Bulgaria but to sign on the Axis' dotted line after it was virtually left to its fate by the Soviet. The Turco-Bulgar Pact created eleventh-hour hopes two weeks ago, but it has proved to be the dying flicker of Bulgarian independence. Now Bulgaria is for all purposes an occupied country—an enemy territory. Field-Marshal List, the German Army Commander, and not King Boris is the "de facto" ruler at Sofia.

One more Balkan bastion has fallen down, thanks to the Nazi Trojan Horses. The Bulgarians at large are pronounced Russophiles. The racial and cultural ties with the Soviet are strong and the hard-pressed Bulgarian peasant would have preferred to cast his lot with Big Brother Ivan than with the haughty Teutons, who cleared the country of all its food-stuffs during the Great War and are sure to do it again.

But the Bulgarian Army has been always subservient to the Reich. Many of its officers were trained in the German military academies and most of its equipment also comes from Germany. The higher ranks are said to be full of Quislings and Antonescus. The Bulgarian press, too, sold itself to the Axis long ago and it was taking its orders from Herr Laufer, the Nazi Press Attache to the German Legation, for the last many months.

Again, even if the Bulgarian hearts are in Russia, their stomachs are in Germany. Almost half of her trade is with that country and that, too, on the basis of barter. Bulgaria is a poor country and it was not possible to extricate itself from the trade tentacles of the Nazis. Besides, during the last some months there has been such an influx of Nazi tourists, experts, technicians and advisers that it would have amounted almost to a miracle if Bulgaria had managed to remain free much longer.

There are good grounds to believe, however, that the actual entry of Bulgaria into the New Order was hastened by the visit of Mr. Eden to Ankara. It would have suited the Nazis to continue the international suspense and confusion about Bulgaria's actual situation 'vis-a-vis' the Axis as long as possible. The Sofia Correspondents of British papers (including the "Times") were wiring "Not Yet" until almost the actual day of Bulgaria's signing of the Three-Power- Pact on March 1. The "Daily Express" reporter, for example, cabled from Sofia on February 28: "Observers who had assumed that the military occupation of Bulgaria by Germany would be a matter of days, are now wondering whether it will take place in the near future or at all.

The presence of Britain's Foreign Minister and Chief of General Staff in Ankara seems, however, to have sent up the wind of the Nazis and they hastily staged the diplomatic drama in the Belvedere Palace of Vienna where all the Nazi big guns were present. It was probably apprehended that the new energetic policy of Mr. Eden would create fresh difficulties for the Nazis in the Balkans and that is probably why von Ribbentrop seized time by the forelock.

Soviet Sensation

M. Filoff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, however, dropped a heavy brick in the Belvedere Palace, the echoes of whose fall were instantly heard from the Kremlin. M. Filoff gratuitously observed in his speech after signing the Pact that his country will continue her traditional friendly relations with the Soviet and that the Pact was intended to be an instrument of permanent peace. This statement was naturally interpreted all the world over as meaning that the Soviet had given its direct or indirect blessing to the Pact.

The Moscow Radio promptly protested against this misrepresentation of the Soviet position and the frequency and vehemence with which it has done so created the major sensation of the last week. The world was almost taken aback by the outspoken denunciation of the Bulgarian action, though it amounted to no more than slamming the stable door with a big bang after the Trojan Horse had romped in—to coin a new metaphor.

If Stalin really wanted to keep the Nazis out of Bulgaria, he could have easily done so long ago. The Bulgarian peasantry, as I have already observed, would have welcomed the Soviet with open arms, as the lesser of the two evils. A British journalist, who toured the country some months ago, noted that 18 out of 20 well-informed Bulgarians, whom he asked whether Bulgaria would resist open or disguised Russian violation of Bulgarian neutrality, answered "No."

This is, of course, the extreme step. But, even short of that, the Balkan nations would have been able to maintain their solidarity and independence had the Soviet given a decisive lead in good time. But Stalin, after swallowing Bessarabia, showed as if he had little interest left in the future of the Danubian countries. He remained unconcerned while the German grip on Rumania was being gradually tightened. He gave no diplomatic support to Bulgarian Ministers in the talks that have been going on for so long. Not only that but his sphinx-like policy has had a constricting effect even upon Turkey who has consistently and strongly championed the cause of Balkan integrity.

The Moscow broadcasts, therefore, are no more than pious laments over an accomplishing fact. Nor is there any knowing whether the Soviet will follow up its denunciation to its logical conclusion. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the speech of M. Molotoff, the Soviet Foreign Minister, which was originally scheduled for February 25, has not yet been delivered. Why? one wonders. Much water, moreover has flown down Europe's river of destiny since February 25 and it appears as if the speech will have to be radically recast in the light of the latest events.

Nazi Menace

It is a fruitless task, however, to try to unravel the tangled skein of Soviet diplomacy. The fact remains that, with the Nazi occupation of Bulgaria, not only are the integrity of Greece and the safety of Turkey imperilled, but even the strategic security of the Soviet itself is very much menaced. If the Nazis so desire they can bottle up Russian shipping in the Black Sea and even cast an ominous glance at the distant oil-wells of Baku.

The German battalions have already taken their posts on the Turco-Bulgarian frontier, most of which is mountainous and difficult terrain with the advantage in favour of the defenders. The occupation of the two ports, Varna and Constanza, provides the Nazis with excellent bases for their submarines. Again the Aegean Sea is now within bombing range of the Luftwaffe, which will have its effect upon British help to her Ally.

The fact that Turkey is thus encircled on three sides will have little effect upon Turkish policy or morale. On the other hand it may further harden her resolve to fight for her independence. Nor need one fear that there is any imminent danger to Turkey from Germany. The Nazis are past masters of diplomacy and the fact that Hitler sent a special message to President Ineunu just as his legions were marching into Bulgaria shows that he has no belligerent intentions towards Turkey—as yet. What that message was, nobody knows but it must have conveyed a most solemn assurance of the Fuehrer's friendship for Germany's ally in the last war. No Nazi fireworks need therefore be expected for the present either against Turkey or, much less, against the Soviet.

Threat To Greece

The main threat is, of course, aimed at Greece, which has inflicted such crushing defeats upon the junior Axis partner. And the threat appears to be very real and very imminent. "Solid miles of mechanized material" are being rushed to the Greek border and a large force will soon be assembled to overwhelm the valiant Greeks by sheer weight of numbers. Hitler may, of course, try his usual technique of overawing his enemy into "peaceful" surrender but the Greeks can be trusted to have a word for it!

At the moment of writing, it is amusing to note, both Germany and Greece are on friendly terms (in the diplomatic sense), though Berlin rather sententiously informed Athens the other day that it does not approve of the attitude of the latter! This is tantamount to the wolf's opening salutation to the lamb and the former's tone is bound to grow more truculent and aggressive. The Greek David has so long triumphed over the Italian Goliath; but it has little chances against the Nazi Moloch. That is a fact comprehended in Greece as well as London and it was good thing, therefore, that Mr. Eden and King George had a free exchange of views last week.

The "communique" issued in Athens on the conclusion of Mr. Eden's visit revealed "complete agreement" on all issues between the two Governments. "Their efforts", it is stated, "continue to be directed towards preventing an extension of war". What the exact implications of this observation are, remains to be seen. For, after all, Greece is not in a position to take on such an additional mighty foe single-handed and the difficulties of assembling a British Expeditionary force of sufficient magnitude and strength to oppose the Nazi hordes are obvious.

No British Bombing

It can be taken for granted, therefore, that Britain will not take the initiative in beginning warlike operations in the Balkans. It is now easy for the R.A.F. to bomb the Rumanian oil-fields from its new bases in Greece and it can also inflict considerable damage upon the Nazi columns marching south. Viewing the situation purely in a military sense, there is much to be said for the British launching an offensive without delay and without undue compunctions about international law. After all it will be paying the Nazis in their own coin and the latter's ultimate intentions are as clear as daylight.

Reuter's military correspondent in fact tentatively discussed those plans just before the Athens "communique" was issued. The latter, however, indicates that Britain will stay her hand for the present. The use of Greek territory for bombing either Rumania or Bulgaria is technically wrong and it will only serve as a boomerang against the Greeks. The actual belligerent action will thus be probably left to the Nazis.

The next few days will be days of waiting and watching and of consolidating the positions, both diplomatic and strategic. Turkey has already taken steps to control the passage of ships through the Dardanelles to which she is entitled under the terms of the Montreux Convention. She is perfecting all other defence preparations. A good deal of attention is also centred upon the Molotoff speech, which may further elucidate the Soviet policy. Sir Stafford Cripps must have seen the Soviet Foreign Minister after his return from Ankara and it remains to be seen whether that meeting will bring an Anglo-Soviet rapprochement any nearer, which will strengthen the hands of Turkey as well.

East African Campaign

Meanwhile the British campaign in East Africa is getting into its strides. The progress of the various British contingents in Abyssinia, Somaliland and Eritrea has been eminently satisfactory, even though it may not have been as spectacular as the blitzkrieg in the Western Desert. More than 16,000 Italian troops are already captured and, better still, the Italian Air Force has been virtually smashed out of existence.

The slow rate of advance can be easily explained by the difficult nature of the terrain and the lack of proper roads. The defences of Keren for example, are naturally very formidable, thanks to its huge escarpments. That is why it has resisted the British pressure so long. Once it falls, however, the overrunning of the rest of the territory will be both easy and rapid. This is true of all other key points in East Africa.

The sooner the East African campaign is carried to a successful conclusion, the better it will be for Britain to meet the Nazi challenge first, to Greece and then, to the Near East. It seems that Hitler also will, for the present, busy himself in consolidating his hold over the Balkans before striking his expected blow. Overtures are already being made to Yugoslavia and that nation, too, will apparently bow to the inevitable, hemmed as it is by Nazi legions on three sides.

The Balkans, and with them most of Europe, will soon have thus passed under the shadow of the Swastika. Only the imperturbable Britain and the unpredictable Soviet remain to challenge the Nazi might and to uphold the freedom of the continent.

The more Hitler bites off, the more difficult it will be for him to chew and the bloodless conquest of the Balkans by the Nazis only opens a new phase of war as far as Britain is concerned.

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This is really a money-earning trade or industry. Many can obtain well-paid berths in Radio Shops and Depots in the large towns, or can establish Radio Supply shops of their own.

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174. BOOKS

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (14234)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to push our buttons. Terms moderate. Send Rs. 3|- for our sample set. Friends & Co., 33. Nabadwip Lane, Dacca (Bengal). (14319)

Wanted Agents to push the sale of our high class locks, Embossing punches, Badges, Brooches, Building fittings, etc., manufactured by us on commission or pay. None need apply, who cannot deposit cash security of Rs. 100|- to Sinha Brothers, Ltd., Aligarh. (14305)

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Prof. Shivkumar's astounding Predictions! Buy Cotton, Deferred, Gold, Silver seeds, when to sell Consult at Govindwadi, Kalbadevi, Phone: 24750. (14315)

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PROHIBITION IN PESHAWAR

Frontier Govt.'s Order Under Punjab Excise Act

PESHAWAR: March 8.

The N.-W. F. P. Government has directed that no person travelling or occupying a seat in any vehicle or conveyance shall have any country spirit in his possession within a radius of ten miles of the Municipal or Cantonment limits of Peshawar except under a pass or permit granted under the Punjab Excise Act of 1914 as extended to the North-West Frontier Province

This order shall have effect whether the quantity of liquor in the possession of a person is or is not in excess of the quantity declared by the Provincial Government to be the limit of retail sale (viz: one reputed quart bottle).—A. P.

50 P. C. INCREASE IN POPULATION OF PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR: March 6.

Within the last ten years the population of the city of Peshawar has increased by about 50 per cent, according to census figures now available

The present population is 1,31,000. According to the census of 1931 the population was 87,431, the figure being incorrect because of the non co-operation by a section of the public.

This year all parties without any distinction of political affiliation co-operated with the authorities in the compilation of the official public record

About 15 per cent of the population has returned themselves as literates.—A. P.

Population Of Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad: Mar. 7. The population of Ahmedabad has increased by about 1,50,000 during the last ten years according to the final census figures collected by the Municipality, the total population now being 5 91,539.—A. P.

CAPITOL

(Phone 20422)

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SADHONA BOSE

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Her Hindu Ballet

20 Talented Artistes

Music by

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whispered and vanished away And there remained only sweet memory

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Mat. on Sat. Sundays at 2 p.m.

LAMINGTON

JAPAN AND INDO-CHINA

Promotion Of Cultural Relations

TOKYO: (By Air Mail).

In order to promote cultural relations between Japan and French Indo-China an exchange of scholars between the two countries will take place soon.

Dr. Masao Ohata, Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, will proceed to Indo-China. A noted poet and medical man as he is, Dr. Ohata is expected during his lecture tour to give information about medical research in Japan and introduce much of Japan from the standpoint of his ability as a poet.

Mr. V. Goloubew, Director of the Library attached to the Far Eastern Institute in French Indo-China, will proceed to Japan. He is an archaeologist specialising in Chinese antiquities.

This move has been taken by the Society for International Cultural Relations and the Far Eastern Society.—United Press.

ARRESTED WITH ALLEGED ILLICIT LIQUOR IN CYCLE TUBES

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA: March 7.

Three bottles of illicit liquor which one Damu Keru of Mulund was carrying in cycle tubes fastened round his waiste, was attached by the Abkari Police yesterday at the Thana Station

It appears that the man who boarded a local train at Diwa Station by his movements excited the curiosity of a plain clothes constable who happened to travel in the same compartment. When the constable questioned him no satisfactory answers were given. The Police were called and he was searched with the result stated above. Damu Keru has been arrested and will be placed before the City Magistrate.

EXCISE RAID AT DIWALE VILLAGE

How many a village round about Thana has made it its business to manufacture illicit liquor on a large scale and thus make money by selling the stuff cheap, has by now become too patent. Only the day before yesterday Mr. Pinto, the Excise Inspector, realized how clever these people are in anticipating the movements of the Excise staff.

Getting information that about 100 gallons of illicit liquor was to be exported from Diwale, a village, nine miles away from Thana, the Excise Inspector with 40 policemen raided the suspected spot. But to their utter disappointment the raiding party got only one gallon and a few implements.

Governor To Visit Delhi

It is understood that the Governor and Lady Lumley propose leaving Bombay on Tuesday next, March 11 for a brief visit to Delhi. They expect to be back in Bombay on Monday, March 17.

Population Of Mysore State Totals 71 Lakhs

BANGALORE, March 7.

Provisional figures of population statistics in Mysore State have been issued by the Census Superintendent. The population of the state is computed at 71,81,932 whereof 36,88,294 are males and 34,93,638 females.

8,96,384 are said to be literate whereof 7,25,218 are males and 1,71,166 females.—A. P.

New Delhi Mar 8.—Sir Raghavendra Rau is appointed a Director of the Reserve Bank of India.—A. P.

4th Great Week

He Defied Conventions

AND REVOLTED AGAINST THE ATROCIOUS ATTITUDE OF SOCIETY!!

Circo's Progressive Social Hit!

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IMPERIAL

CINEMA LAMINGTON RD.

NAZI SWOOP ON GREECE IMMINENT

Belgrade Will Decide Fate Of Balkans

STATEMENT ON ATTITUDE AWAITED

Nazi Fifth Column Fails To Work In Turkey

LONDON, March 8.

It is understood that the Yugoslav Government are making their views on the Balkan situation known this week-end to Britain and Russia, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent. He adds that upon the contents of these communications the events of the coming week may depend.

Yugoslavia has an important role in the Balkan drama as she occupies an important strategical position defending the Vardar Valley which gives easy access to Salonika. Germany may, therefore, be waiting to see the effects of their diplomatic pressure upon Yugoslavia before making any military moves themselves.

In Yugoslavia, it is stated that half a million have been mobilised, though there is no full mobilisation.

People's Demand

Concentration of "all forces and intentions" on the maintenance of the State and its frontiers and the spirit of independence is demanded in a memorandum reported to have been presented to Prince Paul, Senior Regent, by M. Grol, Leader of Opposition, in the Yugoslav Parliament on behalf of the Radical Party, the Nationalist Party and the Socialists, says a Belgrade message.

The memorandum complains that the people are not consulted about or informed of "fateful events" of the present time which, it argues, is liable to cause suspicion and spiritual collapse—"one of the greatest dangers now threatening."

It is considered that the memorandum may be taken as reflecting the feelings of most of the Yugoslavs.

Delicate Situation

Undoubtedly the people of Yugoslavia are dismayed at the success which Germany's "mailed fist" diplomacy scored in the Balkans and the Yugoslav Government is in a very delicate position.

For the past 48 hours Belgrade has been seething with political and diplomatic activity. The Prince Regent received a large number of prominent people, including members of the Yugoslav General Staff.

The statement issued by the combined Opposition parties yesterday voices the genuine anxiety of the people over the decision the Government may finally take.

Meanwhile responsible circles still believe that Yugoslavia will not be asked to sign the Three-Power Pact and would not do so if asked, but the likelihood of Yugoslavia publicly declaring friendship for the Axis remains.

TWO FACTORS

While newspapers emphasise that Yugoslavia will continue her policy of peace and non-participation in the war, all stress the good Yugoslav-German relations. Meanwhile measures to place the country on a war footing, if necessary, are under consideration. The situation can be summed up under two heads:

Firstly the deep pro-British sympathy of the people who are fully prepared to fight rather than submit to the German yoke. Secondly, the very delicate position of the Government in the face of insistent German pressure.

Hitherto the Government has stood firm and it is always possible that Germany, well aware of the temper of the Yugoslav people may attempt to liquidate the Greco-Italian struggle without making any military demands upon Yugoslavia.

What Turkey Thinks

"We believe that Yugoslavia is decided and resolute on the score of defending her independence and territorial integrity," affirmed the Turkish Radio this morning discussing rumours concerning Yugoslavia's possible adherence to the Tripartite Pact.

Nazi Tactics Fail

The familiar Nazi tactics of internal disruption are proving of no avail in Turkey and the Turkish Government is presenting a solid front to the German blandishments. An example of this is provided by the reaction to an invitation by the German Ambassador, von Papen, to the Turkish Cabinet to see the Nazi film "Victory In The West". The invitation has been declined. The Turkish press continue to warn the people against putting any faith in the German assurances.

In Bulgaria

Members of the Bulgarian Cabinet attended a meeting of their supporters in Sobranje last night when M. Popoff, the Foreign Minister, made a statement on the events leading to the adhesion of Bulgaria to the Tripartite Pact, while the Minister of War spoke on the state of the army, says a Sofia message.

The Deputies expressed their confidence both in the Government's foreign policy and in the efficiency of the army for purposes of defence.—Reuter.

German Army Chief Meets Boris

Field Marshal List, Commander of German troops in Bulgaria, headed a German military delegation which was received by King Boris on Friday, according to a Sofia telegram.

Field Marshal List was also received by the Bulgarian Prime Minister Professor Filoff, the Foreign Minister M. Popoff, and the War Minister M. Daskaloff, according to the Bremen radio.—Reuter.

"Blitz" Plan For Far East

MATSUOKA LEAVES FOR BERLIN

Will Call At Kremlin 'En Route'

BERLIN, March 8.

At the invitation of the Reich Government, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuoka, will shortly arrive in Berlin for personal talks on co-operation between the Tripartite Powers, says the German News Agency. At the conclusion of his visit to Berlin Mr. Matsuoka will go to Rome.

Mr. Matsuoka will visit Moscow on his way to Berlin.

Nazi Ambassador To Report

The German Ambassador, Major General Otto left Tokyo for Berlin via Siberia to report to Hitler and Ribbentrop about the developments in the Far East since the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact, says a Tokyo message. He will remain three weeks in Berlin before returning to Tokyo.

Franco-Thai Agreement

The Agreement settling the Thailand-Indo-China dispute will be initialled here to-morrow, it is understood, says a Tokyo message.

Concerning the reported frontier agreement between Thailand and French Indo-China it is pointed out in London that it has been and always is the desire of Britain that the two countries should maintain harmonious relations.

Britain has really deplored the sporadic outbursts of fighting which, from time to time recently, have occurred between the forces of those countries. No details are available in London of the agreement between France and Thailand.—Reuter.

NAZIS TAKE OVER FRENCH COLONY OF CASABLANCA

MADRID, March 8.

New groups of German officials charged with supervising and carrying out the Armistice Clauses have arrived at Casablanca and Rabat, says the newspaper "Arriba."

It states that they will control the administrative, economic and political life of the Protectorate in all matters relating to war or armistice. It is added that a German General is now in Casablanca.—Reuter.

GEN. WEYGAND'S ACTIVITIES

Paris Newspaper Demands Unequivocal Statement

LONDON, March 8.

The demand that an unequivocal statement should be made on the activities and intentions of General Weygand is made by the Paris newspaper, "L'Oeuvre" which is published under German supervision, according to a Paris despatch to the German News Agency. The paper asks that General Weygand should take the opportunity of his visit to Marshal Petain to "dispel false reports."—Reuter.

Troops On The Move

BULGARIAN POLICE AS GUIDES

Athens Asked To Make Peace With Rome

LONDON, March 8.

While the Berlin correspondent of the "Baster Nachrichten" says that German propaganda still insists that their forces will not be ready for an attack against Greece for some time yet, Agency messages from Sofia quote neutral observers as stating that German forces might attack Eastern Macedonia and Thrace within the next 48 hours.

Ultimatum To Greece

A German ultimatum to Greece can be expected in a week or less. That is the impression prevailing here to-day, says a Sofia message. It is thought likely that Greece will be given 24 hours in which to accede to the demands.

That she should make peace with Italy, break off relations with Britain, amend her frontiers with Bulgaria to the latter's advantage, cede bases such as Salonika and Patras to Germany and completely demobilise her army.

Some seven German divisions are now taking up positions on the Greek frontier.

Meanwhile troop replacements are taking place in Rumania. Two divisions, one fully motorised, entrained at Vienna for Rumania during the first three days of the past week.

Nazi Troops On The Move

In Bulgaria, Hitler is speeding up. The number of all categories of troops and mechanised forces has been increased. The Germans are moving south and south-east towards Turkey and the Macedonian frontier. The Bulgarian army and police officials are acting as guides.

For the first time after 36 hours, newspaper correspondents were allowed to dispatch news from Bulgaria provided they did not dispatch military news.

While the Italian official "communique" denies rumours of a possible armistice with Greece, the German radio continues to threaten that German troops will invade Greece if the latter does not make peace with Italy.

Meanwhile it is stated in Athens that conditions in the Front are such that they are completely favourable to the Greek forces.

Italian Morale

A tremendous campaign is in full swing in Italy to hearten the Italians after their grievous reverses in Africa. Particular attention is paid to workers.

Trained speakers are touring the industrial districts abusing "peacemongers and defeatists" and demanding "dead silence and blind faith in the Duce."

Critics and pessimists are promised severe punishment.

No Possibility Of Armistice

The possibility of an Armistice between Italy and Greece is emphatically rejected in a statement issued to-night by the official Italian News Agency which adds, "The differences between Italy and Greece will be decided by arms and Greece will pay the price of the acts committed against Italy."—Reuter.

British Navy

480 NEW WARSHIPS TO BE READY BY MARCH END

LONDON, March 8.

Four hundred and eighty warships have been completed by Britain in the twelve months' effort by the end of this month.

This was stated by the Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, Sir Victor Warrender. in a speech to-day referring to the magnitud of Britain's national effort regarding the building of warships.

This number of warships both large and small, he said, was more than five times as many as in any year since the start of the naval rearmament programme.—Reuter.

AMERICAN AID TO BRITAIN

Lend And Lease Bill Will Go For Signature To-morrow

NEW YORK, March 8.

The overwhelming defeat of the isolationist amendments to the Lease and Lend Bill in the Sena.e yesterday is hailed by the "New York Herald Tribune" today as showing a trend to real national unity in the United States.

Lend And Lease Bill Will Pass Senate

WASHINGTON:—With the final Senate vote on the Lease and Lend Bill expected to-night, Senator Barkley, the Democratic Leader in the Senate, to-day predicted that the Bill would be on President Roosevel't desk for signature on Monday night. Senator Barkley expressed the belief that the House would accept all the Senate s amendments.

He explained that this meant, if the Senate approved the Bill to-night, the House of Representatives could complete congressional action on Monday.

Senator Wheeler, the Isolationist Leader, conceded in the Senate to-day that that body would approve the Bill, but added: "The fight against war has just begun."

Pacific Problems

SYDNEY:—The Chiefs of New Zealand's Army, Navy and Air Force arrived here to-day by flying boat. The object of the visit was explained by Major-General Dulgan as "to confer with Australian Defence Chiefs on the general aspects of defence co-ordination.—Reuter.

Donovan Meets De Valera

LONDON, March 8.

Colonel William Donovan, President Roosevelt's Ambassador at large, flew to Dublin from London this morning. He was met by the United States Minister to Eire, Mr. David Gray, and an official of the Eire Department of External Affairs and left for Government buildings.

Colonel Donovan spent an hour with Mr. de Valera before the luncheon party which included Cardinal Macrory, Archbishop of Armagh.

Colonel Donovan flew back to London.—Reuter.

LAW AND ORDER WILL BE MAINTAINED

Sir Ghulam Hussein Explains Policy Of New Sind Govt.

ALLAHBUX WANTS CONTINUANCE OF ALL-PARTY COMMITTEE

KARACHI, March 8.

With the Allahbux Ministry saddled in Office the Sind Legislative Assembly met this morning at 11 The Treasury Benches were crowded and the Opposition deserted with the Congress group prominently seated.

After question hour an adjournment motion tabled by Mr. Amin Khoso to discuss the arrest of the son of Pir of Bharchundi and his ten followers was ruled out of order by the Speaker.

The House then disposed of the Budget demands. The Congress and other Parties withdrew their one-rupee cut motions.

OFFER TO ABDUL MAJID

An open invitation to Sheikh Abdul Majid, the former League Minister, to join the Cabinet was extended in the Sind Assembly this morning by the Premier, Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh while replying to the debate on a Rs. 100 cut motion sponsored by Dr. Popatlal (Congress) under the head "Excise." The invitation followed the Sheikh's offer of responsive co-operation in case the Ministry adopted his five-year plan for achieving prohibition in the province.

After question time the House granted the Land Revenue demand.

The whole day was devoted to a discussion of the Excise demand for Rs. 5,43,000. Criticism was mainly directed against the reported appropriation of the proceeds of certain taxes specially imposed for purposes of prohibition to General Revenue and the Government's alleged failure to take adequate steps strictly to enforce prohibition measures.

The cut motion was eventually withdrawn and the demand was granted.

High Command Over Govt.

The desire of the present Government to continue the Azad arrangement with regard to the All-Party Committee of the Assembly consisting of representatives of all sections of the House was expressed by the Premier, Khan Bahadur Allahbux, in an interview with the "Associated Press." He added that the Committee's function will be in the nature of a High Command for the purpose of direction of the Government's policy.

Law And Order Will Be Maintained

"The Present Ministry wishes it to be known that their first care will be the preservation of inter communal harmony in Sind and the maintenance of law and order", said Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Minister for Law and Order, in a statement to the "Associated Press."

He added that any attempt whatsoever to provoke illfeeling between the various communities either by making provocative speeches or the organisation of public demonstrations which are likely to cause a breach of the peace will be promptly dealt with and all possible measures will be taken to ensure peace in the province.

Khan Bahadur Gabole has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah.

"Nothing was farther from my mind than the idea of incitement to violence or the creation of hatred for any community or class," says Mr. G. M. Syed in the course of a statement to the "Associated Press" referring to his speech on Thursday.

He adds that the Pakistan ideal that he envisaged was based on the Islamic theory of Dar-ul-Islam which was far different from the conception of Nazism which derives its inspiration from racial superiority and implied the domination of the weaker by the stronger through physical force. Pakistan presupposes the safeguarding of the minorities' religious, social and economic rights as well as guaranteeing complete security of life and property to them.

Asserting his characterisation of the Hindus of Sind as analogous to Jews in Germany, Mr. Syed endorses Khan Abdul Qayyum's opinion that Congressites and Hindu Mahasabhites in Sind were interchangeable terms and says that those Congressites who represent the money-lending class in the Sind Assembly were putting hindrances in the path of legislation for the amelioration of the masses, the majority of whom were Muslims.—A. P.

THE SIND CABINET

KARACHI, March 8.

The following allotment of portfolios has been made by the new Ministry:—

Khan Bahadur Allahbux—Premier—Finance and P. W. D.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah—Revenue.

Rai Saheb Gokuldas—Local Self-Government.

The sixth Minister to be appointed later will take the portfolio P. W. D. from the Premier.—United Press.

Anti-Communal Conference

PESHAWAR, March 8.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, accompanied by Khan Saifullah Khan, Barrister, left for Lahore this evening to address the Anti-Communal Conference which commences there to-morrow. He was seen off by a number of Congressmen, including Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan, M.L.A. (Central).

Khan Abdul Gaffar is returning to Peshawar on the morning of March 10.

Khan Ali Gul Khan, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. Khan Sahib and Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan, who have been invited, are unable to attend the Conference.—United Press.

Frontier Camp For Satyagrahis

PESHAWAR, March 8.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is opening a ten-day training camp in his village-home on March 11 to train about 30 Red Shirts chosen for the next round of Satyagraha is discipline, before sending them out.—United Press.

Four Nazi Bombers Destroyed

LONDON, March 8.

Four German bombers have been destroyed since last night. A third bomber was shot down by fighters off the east coast this morning.

A Heinkel bomber crashed in the sea off the east coast of Scotland last night after colliding with the mast of the trawler it was bombing. Its crew are believed to be drowned.

AIR RAID CASUALTIES

As a result of air raid attacks on this country during February 789 civilians were killed and 1,068 civilians injured, states the Ministry for Home Security.

Of the killed 383 were men, 312 women and 91 children under 16 while three were unclassified.

The casualties are much the lowest since the heavy bombing began, the number of those killed being not much over half the figures for January (which were less than half of December's).

11 R.A.F. PLANES MISSING

7,000 were killed in September.

Eleyen British aircraft are missing from R.A.F. raids over Germany and German-occupied territories during the week ended dawn March 7 which were again on a reduced scale.

Against this 5 German aircraft were destroyed for certain and six most probably destroyed—the result not being seen owing to low cloud.—Reuter.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE TO SUCCEED LINLITHGOW?

MADRAS, March 8.

The "Hindu" says that the one name that is before the British Cabinet in connection with the appointment of Lord Linlithgow's successor is of the Duke of Devonshire, now Under-Secretary of State for India.

Though the extension of the term of Lord Linlithgow as Viceroy will begin to take effect only from the middle of April, the paper adds, there are reports that the British Cabinet is considering names for appointing his successor. The war is absorbing energies of her most experienced statesmen both in Britain and abroad, and some difficulty is being experienced, it seems, in finding a person having sufficient knowledge in Indian problems and tact and ability for the post, particularly because it has grown in complexity and importance during the last few years.

The Duke of Devonshire, the paper further says, has already had experience in Simla in his capacity in the Dominion's Office and is extremely well-connected and in the prime of life. Should the offer be made to him, there is no reason, it seems, why subject to convenience of both Lord Linlithgow and the Duke of Devonshire, a change-over should not occur even before the expiry of Lord Linlithgow's extended term of office.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

WASHINGTON, March 8.

One of the first acts of the Senate when it resumed the debate to-day was to defeat an amendment prohibiting the transfer of modern naval vessels and aircraft except planes under construction which could be replaced within six months. Some Senators regarded the amendment as the opposition's last major bid to restrict the President's powers under the Bill.—Reuter.

Norway's Plight Under Nazi Heel

Greatest Rail Hold-Up Ever Known

Sequel To 56 Hours' Snowstorm In Britain

LONDON, March 7.

The dramatic incidents of one of the greatest rail holdups ever known in Britain were revealed to-night.

Widespread dislocation due to 56 hours' snowstorm occurred during February when passengers were marooned for 37 hours in lost trains on one of Britain's main railways.

Search and rescue parties waded waist deep through snow for hours to get through to them. Twenty-five trains were thrown off the lines and no fewer than 37 passenger services disorganised.—Reuter.

GREEKS CAPTURE WELL-DEFENDED POSITIONS

ATHENS, March 7.

Successful actions in the central section of the front resulted in the capture of several well defended enemy positions, states to-night's High Command communique. One thousand and fifty prisoners were taken.—Reuter.

Yugoslav Freighter "Duba" Safe In Lewes

LEWES, (Delaware), March 8.

The Yugoslav freighter "Duba" (4115 tons) arrived here on Friday. It left India on December nine and was at one time reported to have been sunk by submarine.—Reuter.

Hundreds Of Patriots Arrested

Quislings Unnerved By Growing Agitation

Plan To Make Country Province Of German Empire: Properties Of Pro-British Families In Lofoten Decreed To Be Burnt

LONDON, March 8.

The Quisling's Party, the Nasjonal Samling, has now openly abandoned its pose to be fighting for the independence of Norway, says a Norwegian telegraph Agency dispatch.

All the Party's speakers are now talking about a great Teutonic Empire under German control and are even admitting that German soldiers will remain permanently in Norway.

The party is also recommending a return to the old system by which Hamburg was the commercial centre of Northern Europe, which would mean that Norway would be reduced to the same position of economic subjection to Germany as in the Hanseatic period.

The Nordland regiment of Norwegian volunteers is now being openly referred to as the "Germanic" regiment, adds the Agency. It will be under German control and will fight on the side of Germany against Britain and her Allies.

In other words, the Norwegian Quislings will be asked to fight against their own countrymen.

Despite all efforts to speed up recruiting, however, there is very little response.

"Judas" Lie, the Quisling Police Commissioner is said to be very alarmed about his own future and arrested hundreds of people in Bergen, Oslo and other towns during the last few days but despite increasing repressive measures, propaganda of patriotic Norwegians against Nasjonal Samling' and the Germans proceeds unabated.

Norwegians' Properties To Be Burnt

The German-controlled Oslo radio in a broadcast said that Herr Terboven, the Nazi Governor, has visited the Lofoten islands and decreed that the property of Norwegian families, who left Norway and reached British Isles, should be burnt to the ground.

Some of the Norwegians who helped British forces have been arrested and one was shot for "obstinacy."

How Lofoten Was Rounded Up

British round up of the Lofoten Islands took less than an hour. Speaking in broken English a young German among those captured in the raid told a Reuter reporter at the Northern Railway Station to-night that none of them was able to offer any resistance to the landing force.

"Your sailors just surrounded us and we could not do anything. It was all over in 30 or 40 minutes", he added.

Ten "Quislings" appeared to be in a despondent mood in contrast to the cheerfulness of the Germans.—Reuter.

Hitler Quotes History!

Invitation To Turkey To Accept Axis 'Civilization'

He said that the message included a very long prelude referring to the historical friendship that had existed between Germany and Turkey and impressed on President Ineunu the benefits to Turkey that might ensue from her acceptance of the Axis version of civilisation in the Balkans.—Reuter.

British Record Hurricane Advance In Abyssinia

21,000 ITALIANS KILLED AND CAPTURED

CAIRO, March 7.

British forces, who in three weeks have cleared Italian Somaliland up to the River Shibeli and crossed into Abyssinia, are now in possession of an area equal to the whole of the British Isles.

In their hurricane advance they have occupied more than a hundred thousand square miles and accounted for 21,000 soldiers in dead or captured of whom many re Europeans.

Apart from air there is at present no contact between the British Forces and the retreating Italian columns.

A G. H. Q. communique states In Libya and Eritrea there has been nothing important to report.

In Abyssinia our patrols on Gondar Road are now operating east of Amanitis. In these operations against Italian garrison withdrawals from Burye patriot forces taken 300 prisoners, two mechanical transport vehicles, four field guns and shot down one enemy aircraft. In addition total 1,700 deserters have come into our lines.

In Italian Somaliland, while our advance line of main Mogadishu Jijiga Road is steadily progressing operations in other areas continue to develop to our advantage.

Remarkable Smallness Of Losses In Somaliland

MOGADISHU, March 8.

While official figures are not complete it is known that only 150 to 200 of the Imperial Forces were killed in the Italian Somaliland campaign.

They consisted of East Africans, West Africans, Indians and British.

The smallness of the losses is attributed to generalship of the force and artillery co-operations.—Reuter.

Passing Of "Lease & Lend Bill"

Senator's Forecast Following Defeat Of Second Amendment

WASHINGTON, March 7.

Immediately following the rejection of the second amendment to the Lease and Lend Bill in the Senate, Senator Barkley forecast that the Senate would pass the Bill on Saturday night.

He told the reporters that he would seek another night session on Saturday night in addition to to-night's in order to obtain the Bill's passage. Senator Nye (Opposition), however, maintained that the final vote was impossible before next week.—

Administration leaders are of the opinion that the Lease and Lend Bill will be passed by the Senate with a huge majority today.

This forecast is made following an 11-hour continuous session of the Senate on Friday night during which Isolationist amendments were rejected one after another by large majorities.—Reuter.

FOOD FOR FRANCE No More Relaxation

WASHINGTON, March 8

The British Government has **decided against any further relaxation of the blockade in favour of American food-stuffs for France and a liner which sails next week will therefore carry no oatmeal though the American Red Cross tried to get permission to include oatmeal in the cargo.**

ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL EMISSARY TO BRITAIN

Will Represent President In Matters Relating To War Efforts

WASHINGTON, March 8.

President Roosevelt conferred with Mr. Averill Harriman prior to his departure to England on Monday and gave Mr. Harriman a letter of introduction to British officials in which it is stated that he will act as President Roosevelt's personal representative regarding all matters relating to facilitation of material aid to the British Empire and to expedite assistance by the United States.

Mr. Edward Warner, who is an aeroplane expert and Colonel Allen Breen, who is the Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the War Department, will accompany Mr. Harriman.—Reuter.

EMPIRE AIR SCHEME

LONDON, March 7.

The number of airmen already in Britain after training in Canada under the Empire Air Scheme is stated to have reached formidable proportions.

The original scheme was aimed at training 20,000 pilots and 30,000 men for air crews yearly.

There has been such rapid progress that this schedule has already been left far behind. Many of these Empire-trained airmen are already flying with the R. A. F. in Britain.

Tens of thousands are expected to be fully trained by the end of this year.—Reuter.

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER

NEW DELHI, March 7.

Press Communique:—H. E. the Viceroy appeals to all religions in India to join with the people of the United Kingdom in observing Sunday, March 23, 1941, as a national day of prayer for strength and guidance in the days to come and thanksgiving for blessings already received.—A. P.

LONDON, March 7.

There is yet no indication as to the contents of Hitler's letter to President Ineunu of Turkey but some idea of what it might have conveyed was given by an American broadcaster from Ankara last night.

Ailing Satyagrahi, A Liability

Mahatma Dissuades Dr. Mahmud From Courting Jail

LADY M. L. A. ARRESTED IN MEERUT

PATNA, March 8.

An ailing Satyagrahi is a liability for the Government. In jail he indirectly embarrasses the authorities and as such it is against the spirit of the present Satyagraha movement.

This is understood to have been pointed out by Mahatma Gandhi to Dr. Syed Mahmud former Education Minister of Bihar who had been ailing for sometime and had sought Mahatma Gandhi's permission to court arrest in the second week of March.

While not permitting him to offer Civil Disobedience Mahatma Gandhi is understood to have asked Dr. Mahmud to come to Wardh for recouping his health.—A.P

SAVANT AND DHARYA ARRESTED

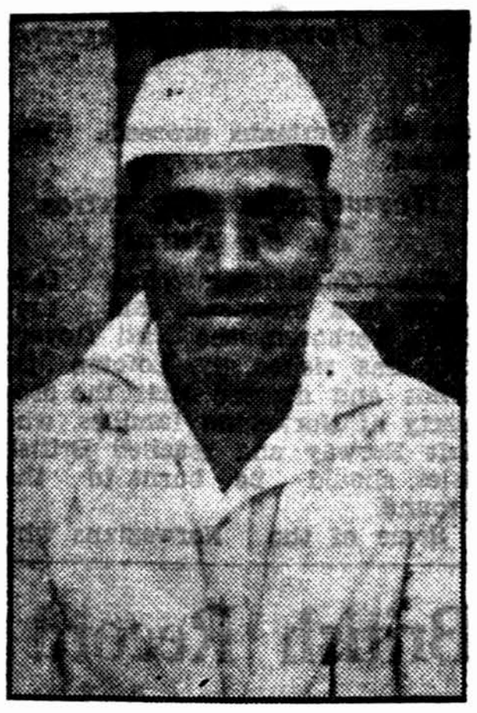
Fresh Batch Gets Ready

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. F. Savant, Acting President of the "E" Ward Congress Committee and Mr. Kirtanlal M. Dharya, a Congress worker who had been selected by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for offering Satyagraha this evening were arrested in the early hours of this morning and taken to Thana for detention.

The next batch of Satyagrahis from Bombay includes Mr. Rampratap R. Somaya, and Mr. Ibrahim Quereshi, local Congress workers. They propose to offer Satyagraha on Monday.

In the Bombay Suburban District, Mr. Kesari Singh Ude Singh proposes to offer Satyagraha at Kurla at 6-30 p.m. on Monday.



Mr. M. F. SAWANT who was arrested on Saturday.

CASE AGAINST ASHOK MEHTA

The hearing of the case in which Mr. Ashok Mehta, the well-known Congress Socialist and a Municipal Corporator is charged under the Defence of India Rules in respect of a speech was resumed on Saturday afternoon before Mr. Oscar H Brown, the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Purshottam Trikumdas along with Mr. N. T. Shroff conducted the defence.

After a searching cross-examination of sub-Inspector Hansraj Ghai, C. I. D. Special Branch, who had taken down Mr. Mehta's speech in Urdu shorthand, by the Defence Counsel, the case was adjourned to Saturday the 15th inst.

In The U. P.

SATYAVATI DEVI ARRESTED

Several Women Satyagrahis Sentenced

LUCKNOW, March 3.

Among those arrested for offering Satyagraha in the U.P. yesterday is Shrimati Satyavati Devi, M.L.A., who was arrested at her Meerut residence.

Two women Satyagrahis from Cawnpore were sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment.

Mr. J. Nath Kapoor, a prominent cloth merchant of Cawnpore, who was to offer Satyagraha today at village Shahpur, was arrested this morning at his residence. Eight other Satyagrahis, who offered Satyagraha at different villages of the District were also arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

ONE YEAR'S R.I. FOR MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

Pandit Badri Bishal Tripathi, a prominent Congress leader and Municipal Commissioner was today sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. Fifty or in default to two months further rigorous imprisonment. Eight more Satyagrahis were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

BENARES CONVICTIONS

Messrs. Ram Naresh Singh, Ram Govind Upadhya, Mr. Ram Dhani D. Singh, Lalta Singh and Faquir Mohammad of Benares have been sentenced to different terms of imprisonment for offering Satyagraha. Messrs. Niyamatullah and Shivanath Prasad have been arrested for offering Satyagraha.—A.P.

CAWNPORE ARRESTS

CAWNPORE, March 8.

Eleven Satyagrahis who offered satyagraha at different places of the district have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

ALLAHABAD CONVICTIONS

ALLAHABAD, March 8.

Mr. Vishwanath Pathak was sentenced to-day under the Defence of India Rules by the City Magistrate, Allahabad, to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

Mr. Mata Prasad Raiji was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

In The Punjab:

U. P. EX-PARLIAMENTARY SECY. ON TRIAL

LAHORE, March 8.

Mr. Gobind Sahay, an ex-Parliamentary Secretary of the United Provinces, was placed on trial to-day in the court of the City Magistrate on a charge of delivering an objectionable speech at Lahore on September 8 last.

Mr. Namdev Vesavekar, who was arrested at Versova last week for offering Satyagraha and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Two prosecution witnesses including a C.I.D. reporter, who took down the notes of the speech, were examined to-day and further hearing was adjourned till Tuesday.

Mr. Sahay is already undergoing one year's imprisonment in connection with Satyagraha.—A.P.

SAMPURAN SINGH TO COURT JAIL

LAHORE, March 8.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has permitted Sardar Sampuran Singh, Leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly, to offer satyagraha again.

Sardar Sampuran Singh, who has returned from Wardha, is expected to pay another visit to Mahatma Gandhi before offering satyagraha.

It will be recalled that following his statement before the District Magistrate during his trial the Congress President called for an explanation from Sardar Sampuran Singh and subsequently removed him from the leadership of the Congress Party in the Punjab.—A. P.

In Bengal

CALCUTTA, March 8.

R. N. Rao, Vice-President of the Singhbhum District Congress Committee (Bihar) has been sentenced at Chakradharpur to six months' rigorous imprisonment for offering satyagraha.

Sashibhusan Sutradhar and his son Rabindranath Sutradhar have been arrested at Dacca on a charge of possessing prejudicial reports.—A. P.

In Karnatak:

MUSLIM CONGRESSMAN SENTENCED

HUBLI, March 8.

Sayyad Husain Saheb Banadar, President of the Hubli Taluka Congress Committee, was arrested this morning for shouting anti-war slogans. Later the Resident Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to four months' simple imprisonment and fifty rupees fine or in default two months more. Mr. Banadar agreed to pay the fine on Monday as per Mahatma Gandhi's instructions.—A.P.

In Assam

Sylhet List For Wardha

SYLHET, March 8.

The 'United Press' understands that a further list of 124 Satyagrahis has been sent to Wardha from Sylhet District for the approval of Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

In Tamil Nad:

MADRAS, March 8.

Mr. C. Bhikkiraju of Otteri was arrested to-day under the Defence of India Rules for offering satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans in the city.

He was produced before the Commissioner of Police who remanded him in custody till Monday.

MR. KIRTANLAL M. DHARYA who was arrested on Saturday.

NOTICE SERVED ON BENGAL PREMIER

Huq's Alleged Remarks Against Hindu Lawyers

CALCUTTA, March 8.

Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, passed orders to-day in the petition filed by Mr. P. N. Mookerjee, Advocate, praying for process against the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, under Section 500 I. P. C. (Defamation) in connection with a statement alleged to have been made by Mr. Huq on the census operations in Bengal.

The Magistrate issued notice on the opposite party (Mr. Huq) to appear and show cause personally or through a pleader why process should not be issued.

In the petition, the complainant stated that the Hindu lawyers of Bengal, as a class, has been defamed in connection with a statement of Mr. Huq, appearing in all the Calcutta dailies on March 2, regarding the census operations.

The matter has been adjourned to March 17.

The court room was crowded by lawyers and members of the public.—A. P.

Satyagraha Echo In Madras Corporation

MADRAS, March 8.

The Commissioner of the Corporation reported to the City Council that Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu, Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council and a former Mayor had ceased to be a member as he had not attended the meetings of the City Council consecutively for three months.

Mr. A. R. V. Achar, Congress Member who has not resigned moved a resolution for the reinstatement of Mr. Venkataswami Naidu who is now undergoing a term of imprisonment in connection with Satyagraha.

The motion was rejected by 99 votes to 69.—A.P.

FRONTIER SOCIALIST JAILED

PESHAWAR, March 7.

Achary Ram Kammandhi, socialist worker of Peshawar who had been arrested in connection with some objectionable posters, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules, by the City Magistrate, yesterday.—A. P.

Sapru's Vision Of Future Of India

Essence Of Freedom Is The Attainment Of Powers And Status To Mould Her Future According To Her Best Judgment

CALCUTTA, March 8.

"To-day the fundamental problem which we have to solve, is the freedom of India, that is to say, the achievement by her of a position and the attainment of powers which may enable her to mould her future according to her best judgment, and give her a place of equality and honour in the comity of nations," said the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, addressing the Convocation of Calcutta University this morning.

It was easy enough to state this proposition, said Sir Tej Bahadur, but difficult to rescue it from the chaos which surrounded it. It was somewhat significant that nearly all the doctrines, under the spell of which they found one section or another of the country at present, were of western origin, and Europe at present, should be a warning to them rather than an example to follow. He suggested that the universities, instead of being the sound-boards of the conflicting ideas now prevalent in the country, should function as clearing houses. They could not perform their legitimate functions and discharge their duty to the country in their peculiar circumstances if their professors or their youngmen became partisans or advocates of one school or another.

EXAMPLE OF ENGLAND.

Stressing the value of unity, the speaker referred to England and said, "to-day we are witnessing in England the spectacle of a common calamity having united men and women of all creeds and all political parties, working together and shedding their blood together against a common calamity.

A nation which can so combine in the hour of common danger deserves to live and live with honour. Remember, if June was the darkest hour in the life of England, to-day, it can look forward with confidence to the dawn of the bright day, if it has not already opened. Differences, social, political and economic, have yielded to the united will of the nation.

ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES.

"Was it, therefore", he asked, "altogether impossible for us to combine and to unite for the achievement of common aims? Let the universities, I say in all sincerity—rise superior to the tyranny of slogans, and let them take stock of the situation as it is and of the forces working round them, and let them gaze upon the future steadily and advise the country accordingly. Let them be seed-beds of a fertile unity and not the breeding places of a desolating disunity.

Complimenting the University of Calcutta as the Premier University of India, Sir Tej Bahadur pointed out that the remarkable features of the university was that from an early date, it had worked for the establishment of a number of professorships and had succeeded in a remarkable degree in getting them founded by generous donors.

ISOLATION WILL NOT DO.

Speaking about what the universities might be expected to do at the present time in their onward march, he maintained that from a practical point of view, no university in India could afford to live a sheltered life of isolation from the great stream of national life. It, therefore, seemed to him that on two sides of their work, the universities could render lasting services to the country. On the scientific side the professors and post-graduate scholars could do a great deal to enrich the industrial and economic life of the country by the results of their researches.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS

"The gains of the past are solid and will not melt away, and I for one, am confident that the present troubles are transitory and do not for a moment mean the extinction of civilised culture" observed His Excellency the Chancellor Sir John Herbert addressing the convocation.

Remarking that present day conditions were a severe test of present day values and qualities, His Excellency asked "are we strong enough to meet any challenge to our vitality and our soundness? Are we concentrating sufficiently on consolidating the gains which generations of brilliant men have given us and on enriching them for posterity? Are we satisfied that the standards at which we are aiming are worthy of the past and are a firm enough foundation on which the future can be built? Do we weigh carefully enough the relative importance of quality and quantity? The Chancellor advised the younger generation of to-day to test and weigh carefully the value of accepted ideas. "The function of a university", His Excellency concluded is not only to provide book-learning, but also to develop a sense of values and a faculty for selection, without which the man of the world is ill-equipped for the tasks he has to face

UNIVERSITY MEN AND DEFENCE.

The necesity of expanding the university training corps, in view of the present world situation and of carrying on a vast amount of scientific researches in universities for the varying purposes of national development and national defence, was stressed by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Azizul Haque, in his address.

Dealing with the present international situation vis-a-vis India's relation thereto, the Vice-Chancellor remarked that the time was coming, probably much sooner than one expected, when they would be faced directly with the problem of defence and the safety of their motherland, and it would not be to the credit of any one concerned if, at that stage, they found that in spite of the anxiety of their youngmen to get themselves trained and equipped for army occupations of all ranks, there had not been opportunities for them to do so. He found no reason why the youngmen of their province in different centres of education should not have opportunities to get a military training.

The Vice-Chancellor said that the development of all the resources of the country was an important factor in the military defence of a country and intensive researches in applied sciences were necessary with a view to exploring every possible avenue to utilise its economic resources. He urged the Government and the public to foster the work of the university in this regard and find adequate funds for these purposes.

Dearness Allowances For Low-Paid Govt. Employees

Standing Finance Committee Discussions; Trade Commissioners For Canada And South America

NEW DELHI, March 8.

The grant of allowances to compensate Government servants on low rates of pay in the event of a substantial rise in the cost of living, a proposal to appoint Indian Trade Commissioners in Canada and South America, and the installation of two new telephone circuits were among the demands discussed by the Standing Finance Committee at its meeting to-day. Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member, presided.

It is explained that the effect of a rise in the cost of living due to war conditions is relatively greatest upon low paid personnel whose rates of pay do not permit the absorption of the extra expenditure without hardship. for this reason the provincial Governments have prepared schemes for the grant of allowances to their employees drawing Rs. 30 per mensem or less (Rs. 40 per mensem or less in Bombay and Madras cities) if there is a rise in the general cost of living or if the price of certain staple food grains increases to certain specific levels.

With the exception of railway employees, whose case has been separately dealt with, Central Government servants will be given the allowances applicable to the province in which they serve.

The Bengal scheme came into force on February 1, 1941.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA AND S. AMERICA.

The committee discussed a proposal to appoint Indian Trade Commissioners in Canada (at Toronto), and South America (at Buenos Aires) with the object of developing new markets for Indian goods to replace markets cut off by the war in Europe. It is believed that there is considerable scope for expanding India's trade with Canada and South America and that prospects of this would be improved by the appointment of Trade Commissioners.

The jurisdiction of the Trade Commissioner at Toronto will be the entire dominion of Canada, and that of the Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires the whole of South America as far north as, and including, Guatemala. They will be appointed probably for the duration of the war and will be under the general control of the Trade Commissioner in New York.

The Committee agreed to the proposal.

THREE-CHANNEL TELEPHONE CARRIER.

The Committee approved of the expenditure of Rs. 1,35,700 (non-recurring) and Rs. 28,500 (recurring) on the installation of a three-channel telephone carrier between Delhi and Lahore (via Bhatinda) which will provide an alternative to the existing route between the Punjab and the rest of India via Ambala, and help in preventing congestion. The project will be remunerative from the first year.

The construction of a second trunk telephone circuit between Calcutta and Dacca for the improvement of present facilities was also agreed to. The expenditure involved is Rs. 2,14,200 (non-recurring) and Rs. 18,400 (recurring).—A. P.

CONGRESS AND NON-VIOLENCE

(By S. H. JHABVALA)

Much ridicule is poured over Congress for holding non-violence as one of its fundamentals. When the roaring cannons hurtle in the sky it is impossible for the devotees of violence to do otherwise for they are overpowered with vehemence for self-preservation. But Congress is true to its principles, in utilizing its opportunity of telling mankind that violence benefits nobody. Congress has vowed not to embarrass Government in the prosecution of its own plans of war. Therefore, the present opportunity of propagating the theory and practice of non-violence has been considerably curtailed by the above vow taken by the Congress openly at one of the meetings of the All-India Congress Committee.

But the ridicule of non-Congress or anti-Congress element against the Congress over the question of non-violence even at this "perilous" moment ought further to melt down at the further decision of the Congress, at the instance of Gandhiji, to practise civil resistance individually and not that the whole country as such should venture into the storm. Non-violence steps in only when and where violence is rampant and there is no scope for exercise of non-violence when all disarm themselves. It is when one party is violent that the virtue of the other is put to test and the reason for Congress emphasising non-violence now is easily explicable. It may not be beyond public memory that Gandhiji had condemned Congress action in resorting to violence in shooting crowds of people in Bombay and elsewhere when the Congress Ministries were in power. But the Congress has adopted the creed of non-violence and Mahatma Gandhi cannot be blamed for the individual actions of Congressmen or groups of Congressmen who might have failed to rise to the height that Gandhiji may demand. But why is non-violence ridiculed by anti-Congressites? Because all knowledge resulting from its experience is denied to the world to-day. Christ knew it because he experienced it 2,000 years ago and Buddha conquered through it because he sacrificed his all for the experience he achieved. "Stone walls and iron swords and leathern thongs have an occult sympathy with the wrongs of their owners." "The belt which Ajax gave Hector dragged the Trojan hero over the field at the wheels of the car of Achilles, and the sword which Hector gave Ajax was that on whose point Ajax fell."

The denunciation of non-violence by opponents of Congress is due to the ignorance of the technique and methods of non-violence. The technique of non-violence to be successfully fulfilled needs primarily an implicit faith in it. Bardoli is to be repeated on a larger scale with intenser faith. But until that faith is evolved we cannot discuss the technique, much less flout it. The future alone can show the truth.

SIR SHAH SULEIMAN SAYS "NO"

NEW DELHI, March 8.

It is learned that Sir Shah Suleiman has declined to accept nomination for a second term as Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University.

Sir Shah Suleiman, who has been ill recently, is slightly better now.—A. P.

Why He Joined Muslim League

MR. BUNDEALI ON HIS RESIGNATION

Charges Congress Party With "Destructive Machinations"

KARACHI, March 8.

Premier Mir Bundeali Khan Talpur issued the following statement to the Associated Press shortly after the resignation of his cabinet this afternoon.

"It was in the month of March 1940 that it fell to my lot to form the new Government. Before I proceed to say anything further, I must remind the public that the present position I am holding now was not of my own seeking but, on the contrary, it was the request made to me for umpteen times by the overwhelming majority of the members of both the communities including the Congress to form new Government and be their saviour, at a time when, as you all fully know, Sind was plunged in the utter confusion of lawlessness and disorder owing to the serious omissions and commissions of the last Government. I hesitated first to assume such onerous responsibility but in the end yielded to their incessant and united requests honestly believing and firmly relying on the solemn promise of both the Hindus and the Congress for their support to my Government for the remaining period of the present Assembly, as I thought then that by the confidence of these both extreme parties reposed in me I would by their combination contribute my quota to the best of my ability in extricating the province from the throes of internecine warfare which was being waged by both the communities as a result of the actions of the last Government.

CONGRESS PICK BONES.

Immediately after assuming the office, to my great surprise, and as you all found, the Congress group, as is their wont, tried to pick bones with us on slight pretext inspite of their solemn pledge to the contrary and tried to break with us within less than a week's time.

By the formation of the new Government a new era of tranquility appeared on the horizon of our province. I stopped lawlessness and highway robberies and by my firm action respect for the law was restored in the province. But I must say here that from the beginning my desire was to include the Moslem member of the Opposition to have an All-Party Stable Government for the good of the province, and now I come to the happenings of November last.

MAULANA'S VISIT

When Maulana Azad visited our province in November last he expressed a desire that in the interests of Sind it was essential to have an All-Parties Stable Government. We supported his idea and placed the truth before him that the fundamental cause of frequent wreckages of the Ministry in Sind was the desire of the Congress party to capture office and we on our part were absolutely willing to take the leaders of the two Opposition groups in our Cabinet.

With that very object Sheikh Abdul Majid had placed his resignation into my hands with a view to make room for K. B. Allahbaksh, and Rao Sahib Gokuldas had declared in the press that he was prepared to make room for the Leader of the Congress party in case of agreement to form an All-Party Government. The talks continued for about a week and Maulana Azad's desire to have K. B. Allahbaksh as Premier in my place was stoutly opposed by my party.

THE CRISIS

Thereupon Maulana Azad demanded that K. B. Allahbaksh and Sir Ghulam Hussein should be taken in the Cabinet in place of two of the Muslim Ministers resigning for them. Our Party decided that while Sheikh Abdul Majid's resignation might be accepted to accommodate K. B. Allahbaksh, Sir Ghulam Hussein might be brought in the Cabinet by expanding the Cabinet. The proposal of expansion upto 8 was acceptable to the Maulana, but the Muslim parties demanded that the number should be increased to nine while some of the Hindu members raised a cry that the number should be ten, four out of which should be Hindus. Finding that the expansion proposal might go on increasing the strength of the Ministry "ad infinitum" the Maulana gave up the idea of expansion and thus created the sorry deadlock because of the refusal of the Muslim leaguers and of myself to surrender two seats on the Cabinet out of its existing strength.

BEHAVIOUR OF COLLEAGUES.

To resolve this deadlock, I told the Maulana that I had been thinking for sometime past to resign for private considerations and that probably I would resign within about a couple of months time. At that time I would take care to see before tendering my resignation that Sir Ghulam Hussein was included in the Cabinet. I also informed the Maulana that H. E. the Governor, too, had been apprised of my intention to resign sooner or later. The Maulana seems to have conveyed that conversation to some of my colleagues who in their anxiety to satisfy K. B. Allahbaksh put my conversation in the form of a letter, the authentic copy of which has recently been published in the press. Accidentally I happened to visit the Maulana at the time when this letter had been actually drafted without my knowledge, consent or consultation. I naturally presented that my colleagues were not behaving properly, nevertheless, I told the Maulana that although it was no fair to me to have converted by casual conversation into a sort of binding upon me to resign and that also by a particular day, I, out of deference to the wishes of my colleagues, however, did not wish to raise any objection but that in case the letter was made public I would publicly repudiate it. To this the Maulana not only agreed but unequivocably promised that he, too, would not utter a single word to say that there existed any such letter. But since I was to resign I was advised that since that resignation was going to bring about peace between the two parties it was better that I should once more speak to the Governor about its contents. I accepted that advice also and the day on which I placed Mr. G M. Sayed's resignation before the Governor I had also made a reference to the contents of the letter.

My friends not being satisfied with this attitude of mine to which even my worst enemy could not take any objection and express nothing but praise, the letter in question over which were written the words "secret and confidential" was published in the press on that very day. With all that I took no notice of it. My difficulty in connection with this letter began with the opposition communicated to me by my own supporters to the idea of my resignation embodied in the letter. They threatened to denounce and desert me and at the same time break the solidarity which the Azad arrangement had just then brought about.

JOINING THE LEAGUE

Now, here I might refer to my joining the Muslim League. It is absolutely wicked to suppose that I joined the Muslim League with the intention of escaping the implications of the letter. Nor was there in my talks with Mr. M. A. Jinnah the remotest suggestion made by me that I would take shelter behind the Muslim League and refuse to tender my resignation. But it so happened that when a reference was made to letter in my talks with Mr Jinnah that letter before expressing that he naturally desired to have a copy of that letter before expressing any opinion about it. I may also state here that my joining the Muslim League directly helped in the maintenance of the Maulana's arrangement inasmuch as it was the definite view of the President of the All-India Muslim League that under the constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTY AVERTED

Of the All-India Muslim League as applicable to the Muslim majority provinces, no Muslim Leaguer can continue to work in a cabinet the head of which was a non-Leaguer otherwise my Muslim League colleagues in the cabinet would have been called upon either to resign from the Muslim League or to resign from the Cabinet. This unpleasant development which threatened the continuation of the arragement was averted by my joining the League and getting over the constitutional difficulty for the time being. Moreover, I have always looked upon myself as a Muslim League even though I joined the previous Ministry as a Minister in direct opposition of the then members of the League.

THE UNDERSTANDING

At this stage I may also clarify another point that I had accepted office as the leader of the Nationalist Party on the clear assumpeion and understanding that not only the non-Congressite Hindu members of the Assembly will abide by the newly formed party for the rest of the term but the Congress party also will continue to support it for the remaining part of the present Assembly's life. It pains me to state that the Congress party began to sabotage the ministry as soon as it had come into existence after accepting the twenty-one points presented by the Congress party on behalf of the Hindu community. I kept on hoping against hope that they would soon realise the folly of their attitude and stand by me in the discharge of my onerous duties. The state of the province then was one which could have caused worry to the best of the Ministers; communal feelings ran very high; thousands of Muslims had been arrested in connection with the Sukkur disturbances. The tragedies of the Sukkur disturbances were fresh in the minds of the Hindus hundreds of whom had migrated from their villages in a pitiable plight. It was left to my Ministry to evolve order out of this chaos. Not only that but the aftermath of the earlier major disturbance was yet manifesting itself periodically and I can say with pride that in dealing with that grave situation, I neither feared nor flinched nor faltered.

AGITATION

Unfortunately for me and for the province murders of innocent Hindus once more began to disturb the Hindu mind. I do not say that these murders should not have caused uneasiness to the Hindu leaders. Government equally felt uneasy and perturbed about the causes of the mysterious murders beginning with the murder of my late lamented friend, Mr Pamnani. But I felt very much confounded and depressed when instead of co-operating with the Government and strengthening our hands there was an agitation from Karachi to Calcutta that my Ministry had utterly failed in giving security to the province. I do confess that it was a very painful situation, for not only the Hindus but also for the Government and my Government on their part left no stone unturned to take necessary precautions and preventive measures and also measures to bring the culprits to book yet my Congress friends carried on their destructive machinations in order to weaken the arm of the law and order and wreck the Ministry.

ORDER RESTORED

I am proud to state that as a result of the measures adopted by the Government and almost all the culprits who had perpetrated those murders were brought to book and there was no occasion for the president of the All-India National Congress to have visited our Province when the situation had been brought under control on account of the measures adopted by the authorities With all that when he came to Karachi we received him with due respect. But what pained me at that time was the attitude of the Hindu members of my party who virtually joined hands with the Congress party with the sole aim of weakening, if not breaking, the Ministry which had fought lawlessness, which had served the province at a critical stage and which had brought peace in the Hindu homes. The one result of the Moulana's visit was that the Nationalist party ceased to exist. The president of the All-India National Congress began to reshuffle the Ministry on the basis of recognising the Muslim League and the Hindu Independent parties as two distinct parties besides that of K. B Allahbaksh and his own Congress party. In fact, too, the Nationalist party did cease to exist when the Congress party, which was in honour bound to have supported it began behaving treacherously towards it from the very day of its inception and the Hindu members threw their lot in with the Congres party and the Hindu members began to hold their meetings separately as members of the Hindu Independent party.

This automatically revived the Muslim League party in the legislature. I could not prevent its re-formation and let me tell you frankly that that was the only right course of the Muslim members of the Nationalist party to have adopted.

SPECIOUS ARGUMENT

Now I must revert to my own attitude towards the so-called Azad Pact. Even, so late, as the 1st or 2nd of January, I declared in the press that the Azad arrangement will be implemented by me in letter and spirit, and Sir Ghulam Husein will be taken in the cabinet. Now, I wish to put up before the public what was the spirit of the Azad arrangement before coming to its letter. The spirit of it is quite discernible from its letter, and both the letter and spirit say that the two Muslim parties have come to an agreement under which Mr. K. B Allahbaksh would be taken in the cabinet, and Sir Ghulam Hussein would also be brought in by the 15th February.

Now what am I to do, when one of the two Muslim parties is clearly of the opinion that I should not resign, and that is the view of my supporters also, as I have already mentioned. By my resignation, the two Muslim leaguers are being ordered to go and sit in the Opposition. May I enquire from those who swear by the Azad arrangement whether that was the spirit of that arrangement, and whether that was the mission of the Maulana; whether it is what you call the All-Parties Government; under these circumstances, I have been trying for an alternative formula which will be acceptable to both the parties, even though that alternative may entail my own resignation from the Premiership. May I ask why My Hon'ble colleague Mr. Nichaldas has been good enough to give the Muslim parties an opportunity to come to a settlement between themselves by amending, if necessary, the Azad arrangement. I am also doing the same thing, if I have been guilty of not implementing the Azad arrangement by 15th of February, then I should say that my three colleagues at least have been equally guilty by not implementing the same by refusing to tender their resignations and uphold the sanctity of that arrangement.

QUESTION TO HINDU COLLEAGUES

This is a very vital point which calls for an explanation from these friends. If the Azad arrangement is something sacred and unalterable, why is it that my Hindu colleagues leave it to the Muslim parties to amend it. Is it not a fact that substitution of the original document with a modified instrument would amount to its violation? But I do not regard it as such. We must put our heads together and come to an arrangement which will answer the purpose for which Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is said to have drawn up the earlier agreement. One thing is manifestly clear from the letter that the so-called Azad arrangement does not affect me in the least. I have to be a minister instead of being a premier, and that is all, even if I accept the phraseography of the letter, in the employment of which I had no hand and means as is being suggested.

I may even go a step further to say that the Azad arrangement does not disqualify me from offering myself as a candidate for the Premiership also. It is so very clear from the wordings of the letter that no objection may be taken, if either Sir Ghulam Hussein or Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh is chosen as a premier. This does not mean that one of my hon'ble colleagues is necessarily to be chosen as premier. It is a wrong claim which is being put forth by Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh and his Congress supporters that Khan Bahadur Allahabaksh alone has the right to be chosen as the premier. I myself do not know what was in the mind of the writers of the letter when they referred to in both paras of the letter that either Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh or Sir Ghulam Hussein will be taken in the cabinet in place of one of the Muslim League Ministers resigning. The one interpretation is that it is only one of them who firstly can come into the cabinet as an ordinary minister, and then, that the Minister may offer himself for the Premiership also, after I resign. Nowhere in the letter is it indicated that both of them will become the members of the cabinet

SPIRIT BEHIND AZAD AGREEMENT

In both paras of the letter it is either K. B. Allahbaksh or Sir Ghulam Hussein mentioned. I attach no importance to that interpretation, since I have already given an indication of my mind in my public statement that a place will be found for Sir Ghulam Hussein in my cabinet. But my only difficulty is that I cannot do so, unless the parties give up their present turbulent attitude. Now, if the spirit of the Azad arrangement is not the maintenance of an All-Party Government, then I am certainly to blame in refusing to resign my premiership upto this time and to put the province once again in a condition of chaos. In my opinion to do so will be a fundamental violation of the spirit underlying the Azad Agreement. It is for my friends to prove the supporters of the Moulana Azad's arrangement to show that the aim of the Maulana's visit was to establish a one party Government in this province and not an all-party Government

I do not agree with my hon'ble friend Mr Nichaldas when in his letter to Mr. M. A. Jinnah which he has recently released for publication, he does injustice to the President of the Indian National Congress in the following words:—

"Maulana Azad at the time of his arrival in Karachi was of the opinion that the then existing cabinet should be overthrown and that K. B. Allahbaksh should form the Government. . ."

No more serious imputation can be made against the object of the Maulana's visit, and I am absolutely sure that all those responsible persons who met the Maulana several times during his ten days stay in Karachi will endorse every word of mine that the Maulana visited our province with the sole aim of bringing the various parties in the Assembly together and not to divide those who were already hopelessly divided.

The members of the Congress Party are doing nothing but torpedoing the very mission which occupied ten precious days of the Maulana's life by supporting the no-confidence motion and thus upsetting what he has laboriously reared up.

WHY HE DID NOT RESIGN

It is true that political agreements are initiated by certain individuals at the initial stages, and subsequently, they are endorsed or rejected by the parties or the organisations to which those individuals belong. The Maulana's arrangement, pact or agreement, call it by any name, is also subject to that general and universally acknowledged procedure. Let me assure the public that I have so far declined to resign not for personal considerations. If an amicably agreeable alternative is found, I am bound to respect it, even though it is arrived at on the assumption that I have to surrender my premiership

There is one more point which I have yet to clarify. I mean the reference to me in Mr. Jinnah's statement to the effect that I was not a party to the Azad arrangement. All that Mr. Jinnah means to say is that as I happened to inform him, that it was a casual conversation which was converted into the form of a letter by my colleagues without consulting me in the hope that it may be ratified by the organisations and parties concerned. That at any rate neither Maulana Azad affixed his signature to it, nor myself in itself shows that it was not a final instrument, the operation of which was to be regarded as inevitable as the decree of destiny. I am a very small man, howsoever big a jagirdar I

(Continued on page 24)

RACING

Military Wins Aga Khan's Spring Cup

Orange Flower Canters Home By Six Lengths

A moderate crowd was present at Mahaluxmi on the opening day of the Spring Meeting. Backers had poor luck in the day's proceedings. Spitfire and Talk were the forlorn outsiders of the day who surprised the punters at long odds of 22 to 1. Jockey Evans and Trainer Randall registered a double each.

MILITARY WINS CUP EVENT

Military, as I had selected, won the Aga Khan's Spring Cup, from a field of eleven. The original list of probable starters dwindled to eleven, eight horses standing down. Gloaming was the one greatly in demand, while Military and Sea Battle were also backed at threes. Military improving vastly, since his last run when he was unlucky to be short-headed by Solmint, raced prominently and successfully prevailed over the indefatigable challenge of Gloaming. Usk, who was thought not good enough for ten furlongs ran surprisingly well to give a nourishing place dividend of Rs. 58. Nexas, fancied much by the connections ran a good fourth and the aged Son of Winalot should win a race before the season closes down.

TWO BIG SURPRISES

The Fermoy Plate, held a big surprise for the punters who refused to look beyond Limejuice, Firelight, Cash Book and Dabby. But none of these well backed horses were concerned in the finish. The aged Essexford gelding, Talk, considered to be past his best, staged a remarkable bid for victory and squeezed home from another outsider Sitara who paid Rs. 103 for place. Bolster managed to be in the money while Foxlair was just beaten out. Limejuice, got into a bad pocket and could not come out of it.

Division Two of the Syrian Plate saw another rank outsider Spitfire turning up. Spitfire's recent exploits could hardly have recommended the grey to anybody's calculation. Taj Subhan and Atilla ran up for places while Marshal was again an unlucky fourth.

Orange Flower cantered home with ridiculous ease by six lengths in the Quarryman Plate. Princep, the best backed of the lot was nowhere in the picture. Sunrich and Miss O.K. were in the money while Shermount was just beaten out of money.

American Beauty, won the second division of the Sydney Plate with great ease. One of my selections for the day, the American gelding, justified my opinions about him in no uncertain manner. Lens and Congratulations had a tough argument for the second place and they were separated by a short head.

ALA MAHLAK FAILS AGAIN

Ala Mahlak, the raging favourite in the first division of the Syrian Plate, failed once again, its horde of supporters. The three horses that were concerned in the finish were all aged Mowlud Haji Ali's charges, Lion of Lanka among whom was much fancied.

The daily double paid Rs. 435 and the treble returned Rs. 3,884|8 on each ticket, on the Chaljeet, Talk and Military combination.

Details :—

THE KURLA PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Mr G A Jasdanvala's METRO 8-10 Lalloo 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's LATIFF HASSUN 8-10 cd 8 3 Narayan Singh 2
Mr A E DeSilva's GOLDEN MORN 9-0 Rama Vithal 3
Mr P R Kering's GOOD BOY 8-4 cd 7-11 Hayat Mohamed 4
Not run : Mikhlif Jabir 8 and Farid al Iraq 7-12.
Won by 1 length, 1 length, short head.
Time : 1 minute 54 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 18.
Trainer : Moosa.

THE KURLA PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs L Musry's AMIR AL LIWA'A 8-10 Evans 1
Mr Ahmad Majid al Khalid's AKHU AMIN 8-10 Jadhav 2
Messrs Harmony and A H Ahmedbhoy's MUWAFFAQ AL ILAH 8 5 Sibbritt 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ANEED 9-0 Britt 4
Not run : Banash Sagban 7-12
Won by 1/2 length, 1 1/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time : 1 minute 51 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 15 and Rs. 22.
Trainer : H R Somekh

THE SYDNEY PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A S Tyebjee's AMERICAN BEAUTY 8-2 Brace 1
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's LENS 8-5 Carr 2
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P Ghatge's CONGRATULATIONS 8-9 Sibbritt 3
The Raja of Bobbili's SIR AMOS 9-2 Cook 4
Not run : Vijai Kumari 8 5 and Palais Glide 7-9.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, short head, 1 length.
Time : 1 minute 26 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 70. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 18 and Rs. 16.
Trainer : O Randall.

THE QUARRYMAN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's ORANGE FLOWER 8-9 Sibbritt 1
Mr M D Petit's SUNRICH 8-7 Davison 2
Mr A C Ardeshir's MISS O K 8-11 cd 8-8 Kassim Hassan 3
Mr Diamond's SHERMOUNT 8-7 Evans 4
Not run : Red Flower 9-0
Won by 6 lengths, short head, neck.
Time : 1 minute 15 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 19.
Trainer : N D Bhosale

THE SYDNEY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's CHALJEET 8-11 Evans 1
Nawabzada Fakhr ul Mulk of Bhopal and Mr R M Sassoon's SILK APRON 8-2 Brace 2
Mr A Svamvur's KING OF THE RING 7-7 Whiteside 3
Sir Homi Mehta's SUGAR BABY 8-0 Davison 4
Not run : Red Gold 8-11, Arrow Sting 8-9, Dr. Mary 8-6, Kirit 8-0 and Tavern 7-12.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.
Time : 1 minute 27 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 38 and Rs. 71.
Trainer : Dinshaw.

THE SYRIAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr E C E de Soysa's STAR OF LANKA 7-4 cd 7-6 Roberts 1
Mr R L Pereira's KANZ AL ILAH 8-9 Davison 2
Mr E C E de Soysa's LION OF LANKA 9-0 Eude 3
Messrs M H and A H Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE HILAL 8-4 Brace 4
Not run : Vasant Kumari 9-0 and Sultana Salim 7-9.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
Time : 1 minute 20 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 17 and Rs. 19.
Trainer : Mowlud Haji Ali.

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr A J Hoyt's TALK 7-9 Raffaele 1
Sir Alfred Butt's SITARA 8-0 Davison ... 2
Mrs A A Apcar Jnr.'s BOLSTER 8-0 Carr 3
Mr Edgar's FOXLAIR 7 9 Whiteside 4
Not run : Blazing Star 8-6 Terrace 8-2 and Sedgefield 7-11.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 238. Places Rs. 50, Rs. 103 and Rs. 52.
Trainer : O Randall.

THE AGA KHAN'S SPRING CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

The Maharaja of Pariakimedi's MILITARY 7-9 cd 7-11 Carr 1
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's GLOAMING 8-9 Jadhav 2
Mr M D Petit's USK 8-12 Davison 3
Sir David Ezra's NEXUS 7-7 cd 7-8 Whiteside 4
Not run : Pierrot 9-7, Fire Alarm 8-2, Foxhound 8-3, Talma 8-9, San Francisco 8 4, Terror 8 6 and Solmint 7-11.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 17 and Rs. 58.
Trainer : J Robinson

THE SYRIAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Ismail Ibrahim's SPITFIRE 7-9 Whiteside 1
Mr A K Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN 7-9 Roberts 2
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ATILLA 9-2 E Britt 3
Mr Sayid Aziz al A'araji's MARSHAL 7-13 Jadhav 4
Not run : King Hilal 8-11 and Nalini II 8-9.
Tote paid Win Rs. 238. Places Rs. 47, Rs. 37 and Rs. 20.
Trainer : Syed Mustapha.

Calcutta Races

OUTSIDERS TO THE FORE

Trainer Edwards Sets Up New Record

Calcutta, March 8

Trainer Edwards came into his own to-day, winning four out of eight races and supplying all the winners of the treble event. No trainer has saddled four winners on one day in the past three years and it was for the first time in the Calcutta races to-day that all the three winners of the treble event came from the same stable.

Trainer Ringstead won two races and Jockey Morley had the riding honours winning three races.

It was another day of upsets for the public, not one favourite winning in a card of eight events. The principal race of the day was won by "Morning Rose". Many were under the impression that the distance was too short for 'Morning Rose", but it ran a grand race to beat "Kinkajou", the favourite, comfortably.

Following are the results of Calcutta Summer Meeting, Second Day, run to-day :

THE SUMMER CUP. Division IV—Distance 6 furlongs.

Raja of Nazargunj's FROSTY PRINCE 7-4 Ayres 1
Mr J Dand's FLAMES 8-12 Harris 2
Mrs M T Bewes' INDIAN ROSE 8-4 Treffone 3
Mr B Choubey's HIGHBALL 8-11 Foy 4
Tote paid : Win Rs 209/8. Places Rs. 70, Rs. 26/8 and Rs. 26/8

THE HALISHAHR PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr F C J Steuart's PREACHER 8-2 Morley 1
Mr A G Gujadhur's WYNETTE 7-12 Stead 2
Mr and Mrs P S C'Dowd's TEMPERANCE 8-4 Ayres 3
Mr C E Goonetillekes' SILVER CAP II 8-6 Treffone 4
Tote paid : Win Rs. 102/8. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 21/8 and Rs. 26.

THE SUMMER CUP. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr G Gupta Bhayas' SUNNY MEAD 7-9 Baker 1
Mr S R Varma's SAFE DEPOSIT 8-1 Lott 2
Mr A C Brown's SON OF A WITCH 7-12 Sharp 3
Messrs K Basu and F W A Carpenter's ANSON Treffone 4
Tote paid : Win Rs. 148/8. Places Rs. 48, Rs. 24 and Rs. 25/8

THE RIVER PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr C P Tindall's MORNING ROSE 9-4 Morley 1
Mr R R Haddow's KINKAJOU 8-0 Sharp 2
Mr A Curlender's JECOUTE 8-10 Marland 3
Mr S C Woodward's CARABAS 8-3 Peacock 4
Tote paid : Win Rs. 97/8 Places Rs. 40/8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 39/8.

THE HALISHAHR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Messrs M D Somany and M Bajoria's PROMENADE 8-6 Ermer 1
Mrs N Hickies' SPANISH BILL 9-3 Scanlan 2
Messrs W R Elliot and J S Ker's TOM COBLEY 8-0 Morley 3
Mr J Cosman's LUCKY BREAK 8-6 Sharp 4
Tote paid : Win Rs. 76. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 25/8 and Rs. 21/8.

THE SUMMER CUP. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr M D Somany's GLAD THRONG 7-11 Morley 1
Mr T G Khattau's ANITA 8-6 Treffone ... 2
Mr E Springfield's CALEROTH 8-3 H gson 3
Mr Robin Mookerjee's BIRTH TOKEN 9-2 Marland 4
Tote paid : Win Rs 151 Places Rs. 40, Rs. 25 and Rs. 18.

THE SUMMER CUP Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs M C O'Connor's MAHARATTA 9-4 Ermer 1
Mr A H C Rostron's ADAM 8-12 Sharp 2
Rai Bahadur M L Chamaria and Mr K Charan's KOP ALL 8-0 Harris 3
Messrs E Springfield and P Davis' JUSTICE 8-1 Higson 4
Tote paid : Win Rs. 112. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 38/8 and Rs. 49.

THE DUM DUM PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Mr F Colingwood's OMAR KHAYYAM 7-10 Ayers 1
Mr N D Bagrees' SPOTLESS 9-4 Harris 2
Mrs J H Goswells and Mr J G Stewert's YOUNG LOCHIEL 9-8 Peacock 3
Mr R D Cruikshank and Miss Pamela Clarke's ROSE KING 7-7 Stead 4
Tote paid : Win Rs. 68. Places Rs. 18/8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 16.

Madras Races

Mcquade Rides A Treble

"Double Height" Springs Surprise In Dalal Plate For Arabs

Madras, March 8

. A card of eight events was provided for the opening day of the first extra meeting at Guindy this afternoon which drew a fairly large crowd in spite of the counter-attraction of the Ranji Trophy Final at Chepauk.

A feature of the afternoon, was the fine riding of H. McQuade who registered a treble, while J. O'Neale and Fitzgerald scored a double each.

In Dalal Plate for Arabs, Double Height sprang a surprise by snatching the verdict after a thrilling finish near the post. The winner incidentally returned Rs. 352 for win, the highest dividend for the season so far.

Following are the results of to-day's races :—

SARGOKHA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs J H Nashal and Mr McHablal's PEACE TREATY 9-4 J O'Neil 1
Brigadier R C R Hill and Mrs T Hill's WETNIGHT 7-12 H Black 2
Mr W Evans' PAILA NUMBER 9-2 West 3
Mr K R Ramakrishna Iyer's BALTOI 7-5 Tait 4
Tote paid : Win Rs 34. Places Rs. 18 and Rs. 16.

MARHABA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Khan Saneb M Mohomed Oomer's MUDRIK 9-4 Fitzgerald 1
Mr Saleh Moosa's PRINCE FAISAL 8-4 H Black 2
Mr Imamdin's TAJELEBANON 8-11 Virsingh 3
Mr Jasim Mohomed Aswad's MAADIN AMER 8-3 Baker 4
Tote paid : Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 12 and Rs. 32.

MARHABA PLATE Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs Justice's ALMUNJID 8-10 J O'Neil 1
Mr Ahmed Haji Amin's SAGLAWI FALEH 7-1 H McQuade 2
Mr Hamad Mohomed's PRESCOT 8-1 cd 8-2 Bowley 3
Mr Kala Khan's SALIMALIRAQ 9-9 Fazal Rahman 4
Tote paid : Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 22 and Rs. 28.

THE POONA-MALLE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A B Krishna Rao's QUITE TRUE 8-5 H McQuade 1
Messrs V Bapiah Choudhury and W Evans' LUCKY LIZZIE 8-9 Tait 2
Mr M M Salahuddin's RISING SUN 9-4 Maurice 3
Mr J Englebright's SNOWY 8-5 Elliot ... 4
Tote paid : Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 32 and Rs. 41.

THE PATNA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr W M Sumasundaram's SMOKY SEA 8-9 West 1
Brigadier R C R Hill's PYROGENE 8-9 Bowley 2
Mr Ali Khan's BONHEUR 9-0 H McQuade 3
Mr J F D'Souza's FLAMBEAU 8-7 Tait 4
Tote paid : Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 22 and Rs. 20.

THE DALAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Shaukatali's DOUBLE HEIGHT 9-0 Fitzgerald 1
Mr Hamad Jowali's ASADBABIL 7-5 H Black 2
Mrs Justice's SAIF BAHADUR 8-6 Bowley 3
Mr M Subbiah's HARIA 8-4 Baker 4
Tote paid : Win Rs. 352. Places Rs. 98, Rs. 20 and Rs. 36.

THE PALNI PLATE.

Mr Ahmed Abbas' BATAL-AL-IRAQ 8-9 H McQuade 1
Mr J B Reporter's REFORMER 9-4 Bowley 2
Mr Ahmed Salloo's ALMUNIASIR 8-20 Clarke 3
Mr G A Jasdanwala's BAHMAN 8-10 J O'Neil 4
Tote paid : Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 36 and Rs. 18.

MARHABA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A T New's HERO 8-3 H McQuade 1
Mr K Vadivelu Mudaliar's SHALAN-PASHA 8-9 Virsingh 2
Mr Saleh Mooza and Jassim Mahomed Najim's DAHMAN SALIH 8-8 Jabbar 3
Mr Abdulla Rummaih's MAHRUSAL IRAQ 8-3 Fitzgerald 4
Tote paid : Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 32 and Rs. 42.

"The Splendour That Was Ind..."

DR. HADI HASAN'S LECTURE ON "HINDU CONTRIBUTIONS TO LEARNING AND CULTURE"

That ancient India was very much in advance of the rest of the world including Europe, in the sphere of learning and in the field of art and science, was the view expressed by Dr. S. Hadi Hasan when he delivered a lecture on "Hindu Contributions to Learning and Culture" at the University School of Sociology and Economics, on Friday evening. Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, presided.

INFINITE VARIETY.

Hindu literature consisted of philosophical thesis, poetry, drama, fables which outrivalled even those of Aeosop and a variety of treatises on the different branches of art and science.

An illustration was provided by the Jatakas, the Upanishads, the works of Kalidasa, Bhaskaracharya, Bramagupta and other erudite Hindu celebrities of learning.

In the whole world there was nothing to equal the Upanishads in original thought. In the domain of classical literature the Hindus had provided Kalidasa. Hindu philosophy played a leading part in the American movement of transcendentalism which produced so great a man as Emerson. Hindu philosophy did not recognise any phenomena which was not an outcome of absolute reality. It is that philosophy and its tenets that travelled to foreign countries.

PIONEERS IN MATHEMATICS.

In Mathematics, the Hindus of yore could be termed as pioneers. Heinkel was extended by Bramagupta who was the first to recognise the existence of the negative formulae and the inventor of the Quadratic Equation. The arithmetical thesis of "Bharata" the astronomical wizard was incomparable. Bhaskara advanced beyond the Greeks in his theory of Square Roots. On the discovery of zero, the offspring of the genius of Bhaskara, rests the theory of mathematics. In mathematics the Greeks were content with a single solution while the Hindus endeavoured to find all possible solutions. The Hindus were also the inventors of the cyclic method.

The grandest mathematical feat of the Hindus was the bringing to perfection of the decimal system of numeration.

CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry too claimed its share of Indian genius. Black-sulphide of mercury was prepared in India at least 400 years before it was known in Europe. Sindhur and Makardhwajya were the two exclusive recipes of Chakrapani Datta. In the Sushrita there were formulaes for the preparation of various chemicals.

A people who were capable of making the Iron Pillar of Delhi must have attained considerable proficiency in chemistry and metallurgy, said the lecturer. The metal of this pillar had not rusted inspite of so many years. Indian steel in ancient times was world-famous. It was so precious that King Porus presented steel to Alexander.

MEDICINE.

In the province of medicine no country had attained the proficiency of ancient India inspite of the vast evolution of science. The two important Hindu medical works were Sasulata and Charaka.

The Hindus were also equally advanced in Surgery. They used different kinds of surgical instruments. Of forceps alone they had twenty varieties. Six types of operations were performed. Ear and nose trouble was cured by plastic operations. Fractures were healed. During the regimes of Chandragupta and Vikramaditya, there were more charitable dispensaries in India than anywhere else while the earliest hospital in Europe was only opened in the seventeenth century.

In the realm of music it could be said that Hindu music was one of the oldest systems extant in the world. The complete system of seven notes existed in India many centuries before anywhere else.

Coming to the end of his subject the speaker said that India's greatest contribution to the world was its lofty philosophy. The peaks of the sublimity of Indian philosophy were Himalayan in altitude, he said.

YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Concluding, Dr. Hadi Hasan remarked: "So much for the past. The India of to-day is by no means bankrupt. She has produced a Mahatma and a Raman".

Increase In Duty On Artificial Silk Yarn Deprecated

Measure Will Strangle Rayon Weaving Industry; Govt. Urged To Act Upto Their Declared Policy

The President, the Silk and Art Silk Association, sent the following to the Secretary, Commerce Department, Delhi, on February 21:—

Associated Press reports that Mr. Aney proposes moving resolution urging the Government of India to give effect to recommendations of the Indian Central Committee passed on January 17 submitted to Government pleading low prices of Indian short staple cotton due to curtailment of exports owing to war.

My Committee believes that the recommendation for suitable measures for restricting the import of artificial silk yarn as proposed in clause (c) is not only destructive, but also prejudicial to the interests of another infant industry, namely, the artificial weaving employing at least 25,000 workers besides handloom which, if progressive may lead to the establishment on artificial yarn plant in India and, thus, help to replace Japanese imports and give employment to Indian workers.

The reported move has not only created consternation amongst our members but doubt is felt whether artificial silk yarn, a raw material, helpful to our industry, handloom and cotton mills, can at all be restricted as a wise policy against recommendations of the Fiscal Commission.

Even Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar quoted at question time the earlier Tariff Committee's recommendations that diversification is essential and, as such, my Committee strongly urges the Government to help new industries to grow up according to their declared policy.

The President also sent the following two communications to the Department of Commerce and Finance:—

Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association strongly protests against increase in duty on imported artificial silk yarn which will result in injuring Indian nascent Rayon weaving and accelerate import of cheaper rayon cloth. Please, therefore, raise parallel import duty on imported artificial silk cloth mixed and entire and thus save the infant Indian industry.

Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association further submits that additional import duty on imported rayon piecegoods, uncontrolled by quota, is nothing but bare justice demanded by nascent industry. Small revenue gain should not strangle the industry otherwise the hope of industrialisation is a misnomer.

POETS WHO DIED PAUPERS

Dr. Hadi Hasan's Lecture On Persian Poetry

BOMBAY, Saturday

Speaking 'ex-tempore' with his unique style of delivery and holding a distinguished and highly intellectual audience spellbound for more than an hour, Dr. S. Hadi Hassan of the Aligarh Muslim University, delivered his second lecture to-day at the University School of Sociology and Economics, Bombay. The subject of the discourse was "Persian Poetry". Mr. B. P. Masani, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presided.

The lecturer regaled those present with some rare gems of Persian poetry picked up from such noted celebrities as Firdosi, Saadi, Hafiz, Abdul Razak, Fyzee, Anwari Muaizi and Khaquani.

After describing the individual merits of each poet he defined their pecuniary conditions and remarked: "All these poets were alike—not equally rich, but equally poor. They lived in hope and died in penury."

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF PERSIAN LITERATURE

Firdosi whose poetry abounded in richness died a pauper, said the speaker.

Referring to the poet Khaquani's works the lecturer observed that they were not mere books of poems but constituted a veritable encyclopaedia of Persian literature.

Mr. R. P. Masani, after the conclusion of the lecture in a short speech said that Dr. Hadi Hasan's masterly discourse had created a vivid impression on his mind and hoped that a similar effect had been produced upon the rest of the audience.

MASARYK ANNIVERSARY

CALCUTTA, March 7.

The 91st Birthday Anniversary of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, late President-Liberator of the former Czechoslovak Republic, was celebrated by the Czechoslovaks at Batanagar to-day, when a sum of Rs. 20,000 was collected. It has been sent to the Finance Minister, Czechoslovak Provisional Government in London for the war purposes fund and a sum of Rs. 1,242 to the Czechoslovak Red Cross in England.—A. P.

Cricket Commentary Relay

Bombay will relay the cricket commentary from Madras to-day (Sunday) and to-morrow (Monday) as follows:—

Sunday 11 to 12-57 p.m. Mediumwave only.
2 to 4 p.m. Mediumwave and Shortwave.
4-15 to 5 p.m. Medium and Shortwave.
5 to 5-15 p.m. Mediumwave only.
Monday (if the match continues) 11 to 12-30 p.m. Medium and Shortwave.
12-30 to 12-57 p.m. Mediumwave only.
2 to 2-15 p.m. Mediumwave only.
2-25 to 4 p.m. Medium and Shortwave.
4-15 to 5 p.m. Medium and Shortwave.
5 to 5-15 p.m. Mediumwave only.

SUGAR WORKERS' TRIUMPH

Get 30 P. C. Increase In Wages

(From Our Correspondent.

AHMEDNAGAR, March 7.

The workers of the Maharashtra Sugar Factory at Tilaknagar numbering over 1,500 had an unprecedented success when the management of the factory, after a period of notices and negotiations going on for the past three weeks, agreed to grant practically all the demands put forward by the Sugar Workers Union which is a labour branch of the Independent Labour Party.

G. I. P. TROUNCE YOUNG SPORTS

Holders Retain B. P. H. Championship

No one expected a 4 love victory for the G. I. P. Railway in the final of the B. P. H. Championships. But this was so, it surprised a small proportion of fans and shocked Young Sports. This was all mere sympathy as in the early stage of the match the Young Sports showed hockey attitude that upset the G. I. P. Railway.

But constructive hockey and better understanding that was only worthy of champions prevailed and 1939-40 holders trounced their opponents to the tune of 4 clear goals.

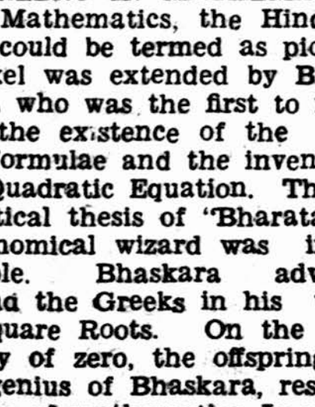
Rise Of 2 Lakhs In Holkar State Population

INDORE, March 8.

According to the latest census returns the population of Holkar state is 15,00,000 as against 13,00,000 revealed in the census of 1931. The population of Indore city has increased from 1,47,100 to 2,03,343.—A. P.

BENARES:—Enquiries made from the Central Jail, Benares about the state of health of Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena, M.L.A., who has been on hunger-strike for the last ten days show that there is nothing so far to cause anxiety about his condition.

SATURDAY NEXT, From 15th March



Lovely Song-Bird

SHANTA HUBLIKAR

Who played in

PRABHAT'S "ADMI"

NOW APPEARS IN A ROLE THAT WILL BE LONG REMEMBERED!

IN

"PRABHAT"

TARUN PICTURES' SECOND SOCIAL

WITH

P. JAIRAJ (of "Bhabi") VATSALA KUMTEKAR (of "Aurat")
KALYANI, NAZIR BEDI Etc.

From SATURDAY, 15th March, at IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON RD.

(THE BHARAT PICTURE'S RELEASE)

Grand Reception to 'Gharjavai'

Shanta Hublikar and others in 'Prabhat' of Tarun Pictures coming to Imperial.

A scene from 'Strike up the Band' at Capitol, Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland starring.

K. Narain Kale's New Job

When the news that a new distributing concern entitled Brilliant Pictures Ltd., have opened its offices in Bombay appeared in the press, most of the picture-goers ignored it, as in the criptic reports published about this concern no indication about their resources and plans was given. In fact, though they secured the distribution rights of 'Sandesa' which proved a great success and 'Premnagar', a Bhavnani Production shortly to be released, Brilliant Pictures Ltd. did not let out their future plans. But from the news now available, it seems that all these days their executives were silently busy with their solid preparations for the future.

Now it transpires that this limited concern has sound financial backing and with it they are now entering the production field to produce films on a vast and systematized scale. To start with, they have engaged the services of Mr. K. Narain Kale, the noted scenarist and director and handed over the charge of production department to him. Further they have chalked out plans for four pictures, the first, which will soon go into production, being 'Municipality' a humorous satire of local self-government and adopted from the stageplay of the same name by Mr. Madhavrao Joshi, the renowned Marathi playwright. Other three pictures which will be produced one after another after 'Municipality' are (1) 'Varadhacha Patil' (Patil of Berar), (2) A gorgeous historical picture and (3) 'Sant Namdeo.

Negotiations are already in progress to secure a studio either in Bombay or Poona; the name of the studio will be announced at an early date.

WE WANT "BANDHAN", TOO!

The news that Bombay Talkies have decided to withdraw "Bandhan" shortly, will be received with mixed feelings by the public. There will be widespread regret that this phenomenally popular film now in its 31st week s going out.

On the other hand it is comforting to know that the withdrawal of "Bandhan" is meant to make possible the release of "Naya Sansar," in which we shall again meet our favourites Ashok Kumar, V. H. Desai, Shah Nawaz, Suresh, Jagannath, Pithawalla; also another great favourite, Renuka Devi.

Nevertheless, one hopes that "Bandhan" will not be altogether withdrawn but transferred to another theatre.

SHANTA HUBLIKAR IN TARUN'S SECOND SOCIAL

Shanta Hublikar, the bewitching songstress of "Kis Liye Kal Ki Bat", appears in Tarun Pictures' second social "Prabhat" to be released through the Bharat Pictures Ltd., Bombay, from the 15th March, 1941, at the Imperial Cinema. It is directed by Mr. V. M. Vyas.

P. Jairaj, the lovable hero of "Bhabhi" is here opposite Shanta Hublikar. The supporting cast includes, Vatsala Kumtekar, the famous songstress, who played in "Aurat", Nazir Bedi, Kalyani, Mirza Musraff, Fakir Mohamed, Majid, and Haridas.

The story comes from the pen of Mr. M. G. Dave, gives you a powerful social story of modern lovers. Directed by Mr. V. M. Vyas "Prabhat" has got melodious music controlled by Shanti Kumar and Annasaheb Mainkar the latter who gives special selected tunes for Shanta Hublikar.

"Punarmilan" At Peak Of Popularity

Trade practice has induced the belief in the Bombay public that the "Zenana Show" of a picture is a signal of the picture's withdrawal from its theatre. It was with some surprise, therefore, that one read the Bombay Talkies announcement of Zenana Shows of "Purnarmilan" at the Majestic. There were Zenana Shows last Tuesday and Thursday, and another is announced for Wednesday next.

A peep at the Majestic during an ordinary week-day show, however, proved reassuring. "Punarmilan," with its drama-laden story, its songs and dances, and beautiful performance of Snehaprabha, continues to be popular and is assured of a long run yet. That is as it should be. Contrary to tradition, the Zenana Shows in this case have been instituted very early indeed.

"PADOSI" AT BOMBAY, POONA AND KOLHAPUR

Breaking all the previous records, Mr. Shantaram's "Padosi" and "Shejari" have now settled down to a long run at Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur. Once again director Shantaram has shown that the screen has a wider purpose than that of mere entertainment; and the public is of unanimous opinion that in "Padosi" he has surpassed his own directorial achievements in "Unexpected" and "Admi" The photography of Mr. Avdhoot and the special effects by Mr. Prahlad Dutt are specially being praised by everyone. The picture will be released in the North, at Delhi, Lahore and other places during this month.

MUTTRA SCENES IN "RADHIKA"

National Studios' Radhika gives a chance to people who would desire to see Muttra, but have not done so, to enjoy the sight of the splendid temples at that famous place of pilgrimage. The houses coming right down to the waters of the Ganges river, the giant temples in all styles of architecture to be found in India, the vast concourses of people who gather for important religious occasions have all been faithfully brought to the screen in this devotional picture. Those who have been to Muttra will realise how exactly the atmosphere has been transferred on the screen and those who have not been there can almost feel that they have performed the pilgrimage if they see the picture.

Shooting Of 'Sant Sakhu' Begins

The cast of "Sant Sakhu", the Prabhat picture under production, is an impressive one. Hansa Wadkar is playing the role of Sakhu, while Gouri ('wife of Tukaram') is Sakhu's mother-in-law. Shankar Kulkarni, little Sumitra and other well-known players complete the cast, all the artistes being common in the Hindi and Marathi versions. With his unfailing eye to detail, Art Director Fatelal has had a big setting built, showing the interior of Sakhu's house. Messrs. Damle and Fatelal will start shooting this week.

Atre's Social Comedy Hit

Not one seat was vacant when Asha Pictures' maden film 'Gharjavai' was released yesterday afternoon at West End. The premiere was attended by a number of guests from the film and literary worlds.

It was the consensus of opinion that Mr. Atre's screenplay and the work of artistes like Vanamala and Shobhana Samarth have done full justice to the expectations raised about this film in its advance publicity.

For 'Narsi Bhagat', this is the last and 26th week at Krishna Talkies and those who want to see it again or have to see it yet must make a note in their diaries right now.

Reports about 'Padosi' having been let down by Bombay film fans are totally inaccurate and spread by interested parties to damage the picture. It is going on quite nicely, as every Prabhat picture generally does.

For 'Nartaki' at Minerva also this is the last week. 'Pardesi' seems to be quite a favourite along with 'Punarmilan.' Both have at least two common stars Snehaprabha Pradhan and Anjali or Durgesh. Both these pictures may, therefore, he said to be canvassing for each others in effect.

The popularity of 'Bandhan' is as fresh as yesterday's and although it must make room for 'Naya Sansar' by the end of this month, the Bombay Talkies might think of finding for it another theatre in the city.

'Rajnartaki' at Royal Opera House has settled down for a steady run of several weeks. It has been released at Lahore and Madras also and reports from South and North India are satisfactory.

'Radhika' at Pathe in its second week is getting packed audiences. Her devotional songs and dances have caught popular fancy. 'Madhusudan' the Circo social is in its fourth week.

'The Great Dictator' promises to continue for another week and with perfect justification. 'The Busman's Honeymoon' is a good detective story at Metro. Two fine pictures in which Judy Garland and Micky Rooney are feature players are being shown at Capitol and Broadway. At the Regal there is a fine musical comedy and another at Excelsior.

LORD LINLITHGOW'S DISAPPOINTMENT

Churchill Against Concession To India

"Wayfarer" writes in Roy's Weekly":—

I hear that Lord Linlithgow is becoming more and more bitter against Mahatma Gandhi. He may have reasons to be so, for he finds that all his plans of successful Viceroyalty have been frustrated by the programme of the Congress of which Mahatma Gandhi is the acknowledged leader. Therefore, Lord Linlithgow's hope of carving out for himself a place in the politics of Britain on the basis of his work as the Viceroy of India, even as Lord Halifax did after Irwin-Gandhi agreement, has not materialised, till now.

* * * *

And the wretched war has come in to prevent it materialising even in the extended period of Viceroyalty. Meanwhile, there is a rumour current that His Excellency may not care to serve out his full term of extended Viceroyalty! Whatever be the truth, there is some justification for Lord Linlithgow to feel bitter at the turn of events, but not against Gandhiji.

* * * *

Of course, Lord Linlithgow initiated his Viceroyalty with the plan of capturing the minds of the Indian masses by the cattle-breeding and drink-milk campaigns. But in spite of the very efforts the mass mind was still found revetted to Gandhiji with his loin cloth and his Mahatmic ways. Then, there was a lull in this part of the campaign. Provincial autonomy was inaugurated after considerable hitch in the beginning, but the plant became sickly in the Congress-governed provinces when the war introduced a new atmosphere. It is able to survive in the League provinces only because of the air-conditioning in which it is kept.

* * * *

As for Federation, this plan was given up by the Viceroy himself at the express request of Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Congress, though much against his own better judgment. Now, after the war there is no other basis on which, and no other purpose for which, the administration is run. And I am sorry that circumstances should have so conspired to separate such two good souls as Lord Linlithgow and Mahatma Gandhi.

* * * *

Only twelve months ago when Mahatma Gandhi visited Delhi he was received with all ceremonial honours at the Viceroy's House. The high regard of Lord Linlithgow for Gandhiji made him seek the blessing of the Mahatma for his daughter on the occasion of her wedding. But the course of politics in India intervened to disturb such good relationship and separate Lord Linlithgow from Mahatma Gandhi.

* * * *

Events in Britain also conspired. Lord Linlithgow found that there has been change of masters. The Marquis of Zetland ceased to be the Secretary of State; he was a bad enough Conservative. His successor Mr. Amery is worse still, for he is a know-nothing personality at the India Office.

* * * *

And the Premier also changed in Britain. Mr. Neville Chamberlain allowed some discretion to Lord Linlithgow, but he was replaced by Mr. Churchill whose anti-Indian outlook is historical as well as incurable. Therefore, from the frying pan into the fire! No relief so far as India is concerned

* * * *

Is it any wonder that for the anticipated debate in the Central Assembly on Sardar Sant Singh's resolution there was a direction from London: "Say nothing. But allow the Assembly to talk as it likes and send the debate on to us." That was the order of Mr. Churchill. When the Government showed no inclination to solve the deadlock, no useful purpose would have been served by a debate. Sardar Sant Singh did well in not moving the resolution.

* * * *

There is clearly no chance of any efforts for peace materialising. This factor is likely to remain so long as the war lasts. And Gandhiji's latest statement has put the lid. He says, "The Poona resolution of the Congress remains lapsed so long as the war lasts. And there can be no settlement with the Congress, short of complete independence, during the pendency of the war for the simple reason that the Congress cannot commit itself to active help in war with men and money."

* * * *

With Gandhiji's mind thus made up, on the question of war and non-violence and Mr. Churchill's mind made up against any concession towards India where is the chance of any agreement even of a temporary character? Lord Linlithgow has thus every reason to be bitter. His hopes are enshrined in the first broadcast talk he gave immediately on his arrival in New Delhi as the Viceroy. Any one attempting to analyse the fruition of his hopes cannot withhold his sympathy for Lord Linlithgow.

* * * *

But it would be wrong for Lord Linlithgow to be bitter only against the Congress or Mahatma Gandhi. He should be even more bitter against the British people and his masters like Mr. Amery and Mr. Churchill whose orders he has simply to obey without even a word of remonstrance. Perhaps, Lord Linlithgow has more stories to tell than what a wayfarer can gather.

AMERICA REDUCES NUMBER OF FIGHTING PLANE TYPES

World's Biggest Bomber Awaits Test Flight

(BY the Air Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian")

One of the several steps which are being taken to accelerate the output of aeroplanes in the United States is the reduction of the number of types called for by the Army Air Corps. Hitherto the American air service has had in use many different types with categories subdivided. For example bomber types include day and night bombardment aircraft, single-engined bombardment machines. Each of these types is built to conform to specifications laid down by the army authorities and there is a great deal of variation in detailed requirements.

Some of these types are now to be discarded so as to leave six general categories of aircraft. In its manufacturing policy the United States aims at pressing forward in particular with the development of the twine-engined fighter and the biggest type of bomber.

In the twin-engined fighter class there are two current types of most promising design. One is the Lockhead Lightning which is powered with two Allison 1,090 H.P. engines. It is armed with four machine-guns and a cannon and its top speed is over 400 miles an hour. The other is the Grumman Skyrocket which has a speed of 425 miles per hour, a range of 1,200 miles and an armament of two cannons and six machine-guns. Both of these fighters are in production and will be used by the R.A.F. and the Fleet Air Arm. In the single-engined aircraft types the Wultee 72 is a new type which is expected to have outstanding performance. It is now nearing completion at the Wultee aircraft Company's works at Downey in California.

Meanwhile the worlds biggest bomber has been finished and awaits its test flight at the Douglas factory at Santa Wonice in California. This is the B 19 giant that has been built to specifications issued by the U. S. Army Air Corps six years ago. It has a wing span of 210 feet, it is powered with four wright 18 cylinder Duplex Cyclone engines and when fully loaded weighs 1,64,000 pounds. It carries 11,600 gallons of petrol which it is estimated, will give the machine a range of 7,500 miles and enable it to remain in the air for more than two days. The fuselage is built with two decks and there is a sleeping cabin, ward room, and a galley.

The equipment is most elaborate. In the wireless cabin there are four transmitting and receiving sets and two small petrol engines provide power for working these and the electrical system used for operating other auxiliaries. The bridge deck accommodates the Commander, the First and Second Pilots, the Navigator, the Engineer, and the Wireless Operator. This deck is soundproof heated and ventilated.

The machine is of such a size that gangways are constructed inside the wings through which machanics may pass to reach the engines while in flight. There is a complete telephone system connecting 24 stations with the Bridge deck and loudspeaker arrangements are also fitted to the interior of fuselage. The B 19 has been built to serve as a flying laboratory through which important technical and tactical data will be obtained. These facts and figures will be used in developing America's great long-range bombers and troop-carrying aircraft.

"ROLLICKING REVELS"

(From A Correspondent)

Most people by now are familiar with that silent but industrious group of ladies "The Bombay Combined Women War Workers (B.S.Ws.) They meet twice a week in the Masonic Hall and do much useful needle-work, providing the army, the navy and the mercantile marine with the necessary comforts. Demands upon them come fast and heavy and the orders for socks, sweaters, caps, gloves, mufflers, etc., etc., keep increasing. Money is needed to meet these orders and money has to be raised

A carnival called "Rollicking Revels" is being organised on March 22nd and 23rd at the Cooperage Maidan from 5 p.m. to 2 a.m. by means of which that object will be achieved Lady Lumley will open the Carnival on the 22nd afternoon at 5 o'clock. There will be a Children's Fancy Dress Parade, on the 22nd at 5-15 p.m. which will be a very special attraction for that afternoon following which there will be a small Cabaret and later on in the evening there will be another Cabaret starting at 10 p.m. On Sunday afternoon we are hoping to have a little play called "Supplying Husbands" followed by a Cabaret and another Cabaret at night. Besides these attractions there will be an amusement park where our visitors can pass away the hours with such things as "Hoopla", "Kick-the-Football", "Square Cut" "Hitler's Howl and Musso's Moan", "Queen Sheba", "Venus and the Feather", "Bran Pie," "The Lucky Ribbon", "Spring Time", "The Tube", "Merry-Go-Round", "Shirley-Gig", "Dodgem", "Bronco Ride", "Ride on Jumbo", "Circus", "Beer Pond", "Fortunes Tree", "Horse Racing", "Circus".

Added to these attractions there will be good refreshments, light suppers and a wonderful bar. There will be a coffee stall and "Mount Blonc" from whose slopes Icecream will be sliding down. For the Fancy Dress eleven prizes are being offered in the following order:—

1. The most beautiful costume.
2. The girl in the most original costume.
3. The boy in the most original costume.
4. The girl in the most comic costume.
5. The boy in the most comic costume.
6. The girl in the least expensive costume.
7. The boy in the least expensive costume.
8. The best representation of the most distinguished male or female of the present age.
9. The girl stout effort
10. The boy stout effort.
11. Consolation.

A group of energetic ladies who are all members of the combine are working very hard to make the Carnival a great success.

ENTRANCE FEES

The entrance fee to the Carnival will be Rs. 2 for the adult and Re. 1 for the child.

Considering the great cause for which the whole world is striving let us hope Bombay will turn up in full strength on both days and give its best to the Carnival.

Tickets can be obtained from:—

	Tel. No.
Messrs. Rose & Co., Rampart Row	20395
Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala, Industrial Assce. Bldg., Opp. Churchgate Station	31181
or 27, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill	41032
Mrs. M. K. Mehta, 79, Peddar Road,	40327
Mrs. Davis, Marlborough House, Peddar Road	40420
Mrs. Thomson, Yacht Club	35011
Mrs. Ganz, Reva House, Warden Road	40194
Mrs. Dady Dubash, Belvedere, Mahim	60674

Tickets for the children's entries of the Fancy Dress Parade can be had from Mrs. Roshan Bhedwar. Tel. No. 30270.

MEDICAL STUDENTS CALL OFF STRIKE

Demands Conceded By Authorities

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The six-day old strike of the 400 students of the Calcutta Medical School and Hospital was called off to-day, most of their demands having been conceded by the authorities.

The demands put forward by the students for consideration of the Executive Committee of the Institution, included facilities of proper training in gynaecological wards; provision of proper and regular bedside clinics within hospital hours (from 9 to 11 in the morning); modification of the automatic removal system in the first year class by giving students further chances of appearing in the next school examination and every facility of using the school library without any extra fee.—A.P.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Sud 11, 1997
Muslim: Safar 13, 1360
Parsi: Meher 6, 1310
Hightide: 7-55, 21-27
Lowtide: 2-48, 14-30
Sunrise: 6h. 53m.
Sunset: 6h. 47m.

MONDAY, March 10

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B.T.).

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

A musical concert by Sangeetha Bhupathi Viswanatha Aiyar-Vocal, accompanied by Kumbakonam Rajamanickam Pillai-Violin and Kothandarama Aiyar of Kumbakonam, Mridangam will come off to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the South Indian Education Society's School Hall, Brahmin Wada Road, Matunga, G. I. P.

PUBLIC DEBATE

"That Cinema is a nuisance to the Youth", will be the subject of a public debate to be held at the Seminary Hall, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Mr. A. Aranha will propose. Mr Daniel D'Souza will lead the opposition.

Miss Sybil Rego, and Mr. Denis D'Souza will also speak. Very Rev. Fr. Valls will preside.

COMPOUNDERS' UNION

A meeting will be held at Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Sangh Office (Veer Mahal, Lal Baug) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to congratulate Sjt. V M. Kande, a member of the 'D' Ward Congress Committee and Hon. Auditor of the Compounders' Union on his offering Satyagraha on the 20th March and to give him a hearty send-off on behalf of the Union

MYSORE MAHARAJA ARRIVING TO-DAY

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, is arriving by the Frontier Mail to-day (Sunday) with his party from Delhi, and he will be accorded a reception at the Central Station by the President, and Members of the Mysore Association, Bombay. It is understood that he would be staying here at the Anchorage, Sea Face

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Periodicity in nature and in man" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

KHAYYAM CLUB

Under the auspices of the 'Khayyam Club' (45, Chowpatty) a paper on "Some Aspects of Iqbals' Thought", written by Mr. A. G. Chagla of Karachi will be read to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Club premises.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE

The third discourse on "The Telegu Dasa Sahitya" will be held by Mr. K. V. Raman to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at the National Kannada Education Society's School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, G. I. P.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

A general meeting of all workers of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta's Palace, New Patker Blocks, Turner Road, Bandra.

SPORTS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

The fifth annual sports for school children in Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) commencing at 2-30 p.m. on the ground of the C. L. Boys' High School, Shivaji Park, Dadar.

Madame Menaka (Mrs. S. S. Sokhey) will preside and give away the prizes and trophies.

DASTUR BODE'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Mazdaznan Association, Dastur Framroze A. Bode will deliver a lecture in English on "The Influence of the teachings of Zarathustra upon the civilization and culture of the world" to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Industrial Insurance Building, opposite Churchgate Station, Bombay.

CONCERT IN INDIAN MUSIC

On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan, there will be a weekly concert in Indian music at 7-30 p.m., to-day (Sunday), when Prof. Yeshvantrao (Sangeet Kesari) will give Pusti Marga Sangeet songs.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' DEBATING ASSOCIATION

"Science has proved a curse to mankind" will be the subject of a public debate in Vanmali Hall premises Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m.

PARSI ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

A splendid opportunity is offered to Parsi families of all classes for making purchases of household goods, embroidery, silk, piecegoods, etc., at the Exhibition and sale of Parsi Arts and Crafts at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort. There is a vast range of articles of all kinds for domestic use and consumption, to suit all pockets.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Strike up the Band". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tin Pan Alley". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Busman's Honeymoon". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Hold My Hands". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Great Dictator". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Ghar Jawai". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat". Daily at 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Madhusudan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raj Nartaki". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CHITRA—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
SUPER—"Mere Sajan". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Kapal Kundala". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"South of Pago Pago". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Qaidi". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Arya Samaj, Girgaum, at Chowpatty Sea Face to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. when Dr. Moonje, Sjt. Varadarajlu Naidu, Dr. N. C. Chatterji, Sjt. Devataswaroop Bhai Paramanandji will deliver lectures on "Present situation of Hindu community."

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

A special general body meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND

The Bombay Ex-Service Town Band (Indian Army) will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand, to-day (Sunday) commencing at 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. Kashinathrao Phatak.

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL

The School Exhibition and the Parents' Day Gathering of the Imperial High School, Bombay 7, will be held at the Sir Shapurji Bharucha Hall, (Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao) to-day (Sunday) from 4 to 8 p.m., when Dr. Sorab Pherozshah Kapadia will preside and Mrs. Kapadia will give away the prizes.

BOMBAY HARBOUR PLEASURE CRUISE

A three hours cruise in the Bombay harbour was arranged on Saturday afternoon by Mr. B N. Karanjia, the President of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association when about 150 persons—youngsters, ladies and gentlemen—went round Uran, Nova Island, Elephanta Cayes, and Pir Pao, on s.s. "Jayaluxmi" of Scindia Steam Navigation Company and enjoyed the trip well. Among those present on board were also Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, Mr. K. H. Goregaonkar, Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamut, Mr. Kekobad Cowasji Dinshaw, Mr. J. M. Kamdar, Mr. S. N. C. Patuk and Mr. Mohanlal A. Parikh. The trip was made pleasant by some comic stories and songs which were enjoyed heartily. Light refreshments were served to the guests who all thanked the hosts and the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association for the hospitality.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 43,51,820/12/9.

For Lord Mayor's Relief Fund: Rs. 100 "Anonymous", Rs 96/3 Some members of the Bombay Chapter No. 18, R.C.

For R.A.F.: Rs 154/8 E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd. office and mills staff, Rs. 100 The staff of Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd., Rs. 67 The Nursing staff of the J. J. Hospital Nursing Association.

For I.A.F.: Rs. 201/11 through the Sub-Treasury Officer, Bassein, Thana District, Rs. 179 the Byculla Club, Rs. 103 E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd. office and Mills staff, Rs. 71/8 the staff of Messrs. Martin and Harris Ltd. (monthly), Rs. 54 the Bombay office of Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds of India, Ltd. and their staff.

Grand Total on Saturday: Rs. 43,53,173/9/9.

SMUGGLING GOLD OUT OF INDIA

Artist Fined Rs. 500 In First Case Of Its Kind

A clever attempt to smuggle gold coins out of India was related on Saturday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when Sarkis Katchadourian, an artist, was charged under the Defence of India Rules for attempting to smuggle out of the country 56 gold coins.

The accused, according to the prosecution, was a passenger on an American steamer sailing from Bombay and made a declaration to the effect that he had no coins or bullion with him but when searched by D. J. Leither, Preventive Officer, 55 gold coins of Turkish and Russian origin and one English sovereign were found stuffed in his coat.

Pleading guilty to the charge, the accused stated that he kept these coins with him as a provision against a slump in business.

The Magistrate remarked that this was the first case of its kind in the city. In view of the age of the accused (55), the Magistrate thought that he should pass only the minimum sentence in the case and therefore, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala conducted the prosecution. Mr. V. N. Agaskar appeared for the accused.

Wedding Bells

A large and distinguished gathering was present at the Muzafarabad Hall on Friday evening to witness the nuptials of Miss Malinibai, daughter of Rao Saheb D. A. Telang, the well-known educationist and Headmaster of Babu Pannalal Jain High School. The bridegroom, Mr. Marutirao, is a foreign-returned Technologist and is holding a high position in the Indian Radio and Cable Co. Ltd.

There was another wedding in the same family, viz., Mr. Jaywant D. Telang to Miss Champoo M. S. Kasbekar. Mr. Jaywant Telang is employed in Messrs. Fergusson and Co., a well-known firm of Auditors, and his bride is the daughter of Mr. M. S. Kasbekar, a retired official of Imperial Bank of India. The bridal pairs were the recipients of hearty congratulations from the guests.

MYSORE INDUSTRIES DIRECTOR

Mr. E. V. Ganapathy Iyer, Government Director of Industrial Concerns in Mysore, arrived in Bombay on Saturday by Madras Express and was received at the station by Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy, Mr. Gubbi and others.

Mr. Iyer informed that the industries in Mysore are progressing well, particularly the Chemical Industries. Some new plants will be erected for manufacture of synthetic articles.

MUNICIPAL SCOUTS

The Annual Rally and Scout Display by the Municipal Scouts and the Prize Distribution ceremony of the Municipal Scout Sports, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-39 p.m. in Gilder Tank School Compound, Lamington Road.

MUSIC CIRCLE

A special Sarnai Solo programme by the famous Bismillah and his party has been arranged for to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the Muzafarabad Hall near A 1 Restaurant, Grant Road Bridge, Bombay No. 7 by the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Music Circle for the rendering of the morning Raagas.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA

A lecture on "Shri Madhva Sidhanta" in Kanarese by Shri M. R. Gopalacharya will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Sabha's Office.

INDORE:—His Highness the Maharaja of Holkar has granted a further donation of Rs. 1,405 to the cultivators of the Rampura Bhanpur district during his recent tour of that District.—United Press.

Muslim League Sessions At Madras

NEW DELHI, March 8.

It is announced that in connection with the session of the All-India Muslim League at Madras, the Council of the League will meet on April 11, the Working Committee on April 12 (Saturday), on which day the open session will begin. The Subjects Committee is to meet on the 13th, while the open session is to be held again on the 14th, when it is expected to conclude.—A. P.

IS SUICIDE A SIN?

The

Incomparable

SADHONA BOSE

answers this Question

in

WADIA'S

Unforgettable Film Creation

RAJNARTAKI

—The COURT DANCER—

with the great Prithviraj, AHIN CHOWDHURY, NAYAMPALLI,

Director:

MODHU BOSE

5th

WEEK OF FAME

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Matinee at 1-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

See India's Glories of Art and Dance

IN

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

Radhika

Directed by: VIRENDRA DESAI

with a new star

NALINI JAYWANT and old favourites like HARISH, JYOTI, KANHAILAL and many others.

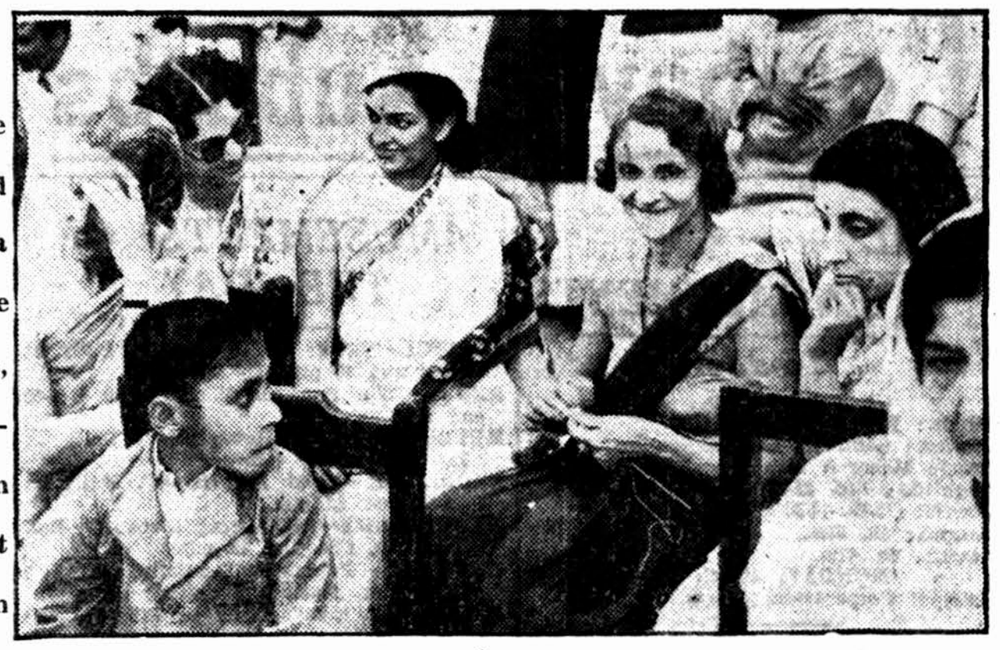
IN 2ND WEEK

3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.

Matinee to-day at 1 P.M.

PATHE

Miss Gertrude Hahnova and Miss Magda Hahnova in the Viennese Waltz, one of the classical dances in their show at the Excelsior on March 13.



The fair sex seems to be equally interested and taking pride in wearing Gandhi Cap as the male sex does. Here is a picture of Miss R. S. Pandit (one of the daughters of Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit) taken recently at Allahabad after the opening ceremony of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital.

SADHONA BOSE'S DANCE TOUR

Will Open Season In City Next Week

Among the Indian women who have chosen the stage and screen as their career, Sadhona Bose stands unquestionably in the front rank.

Sadhona, in the natural course of events, would have adorned the home of a leading politician or official. A grand-daughter of late Mr. Keshab Chandra Sen, the celebrated Brahmo leader, and close relation of the Maharaja of Cooch-Behar and Mayurbhanj, she would have had little occasion to favour the idea of the stage as a career but for her meeting with Mr. Madhu Bose, her future partner in life, at the early age of 16.

The third child of her parents, from her early days young Sadhona exhibited her talents in dancing and music. This ability of the child encouraged her relations to allow her to take part in amateur shows in aid of public charities. A few performances endeared her to Calcutta audiences.

It was at this time, that Mr. Modhu Bose went in search of artistes for his production of "Ali Baba", and came in contact with Sadhona's mother. He persuaded her to send Sadhona and her sister to take part in his picture. In 1928, he took them both for rehearsals.

It is not rare for directors to fall in love with artistes. Modhu Bose had the same experience. Soon young Sadhona realised that she loved Modhu. The engagement was announced and the marriage took place in 1930.

Two years earlier Sadhona had come to know Uday Shankar, who inspired her to take up dancing as a profession. Uday Shankar's influence was to a great extent responsible for instilling the self-confidence necessary for the development of the genius of the artiste.

The picture "Ali Baba", on which Mr. and Mrs. Bose worked hand, after their marriage, turned out to be a great success.

The gifted Sadhona, with the popular "Calcutta Art Players", had often captivated Calcutta audiences with a well-arranged programme of stage dances with beautiful music and costumes. Sadhona's dancing in the film "Abhinaya" had also drawn large crowds. The latest pantomime "Rup Kotha" too was much appreciated.

Her recent success in the Bengalee and Hindi picture entitled "Kum-kum the Dancer", was a notable event in Indian film history. This production was shown to crowded houses at Calcutta and Bombay. Her success in "Rajnartaki" has been equally instantaneous. The film is being now shown in all important cities of India.

Her forthcoming tour of the South, to stage dance, dramas and musical plays at Madras, Bangalore and other centres is assured of success, as could be seen from the experience of her last visit to Bombay in 1938.

This time, she has several fresh items specially composed by her.

The versatile artist, Madhava Menon supported by a group of male and female dancers, will co-operate with her in her programmes, while the well-known musical Director, Mr. Timir Baran will direct his orchestra programmes.

Sadhona Bose and her ballet will open their season at the Capitol on the 14th inst.

Madhav Menon and Sadhona Bose in "Shiv-Parvati".

STRIKE IN BULLION MARKET

Goldsmiths, Stone-Setters, Engravers All Down Tools

RAWALPINDI, March 8.

The strike in the Bullion Market in which about 300 goldsmiths are participating as a sequel to a dispute between the bankers and the goldsmiths over the question of wages and holidays under the Trade Employees Act entered its eighth day to-day.

Stone-setters, polishers, enamellers, engravers and other allied craftsmen working in the Bullion Market have also joined the strike in sympathy with the goldsmiths.

The Goldsmiths Union at a meeting held to-day adopted a resolution reiterating their demand for full privileges under the Trade Employees Act.—A. P.

WHY HE JOINED MUSLIM LEAGUE

(Continued from page 18)

may be considered to be. It is the organisations and the parties in these days of democracy to guide their representatives in the Assembly who must necessarily subordinate their own views, feelings and actions to their decisions and guidance.

My friends, Messrs. G. M. Syed and Gazdar, one of whom is signatory to the Azad Arrangement have made it abundantly clear that there were only two principles underlying the Azad arrangement viz., firstly, that the Premier shall be elected by the Muslim members of the Assembly either unanimously or by a majority of votes, and secondly, that Sir Ghulam Hussain will have to be taken in the cabinet, in place of one of my colleagues resigning and that it was not obligatory on us to have Sir Ghulam Hussain or Allahbaksh as premier. This arrangement we had accepted, and we refused to be bullied to accept Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh as our premier as was desired by the Congress Party.

WHY HE SUBSEQUENTLY RESIGNED

Finding that they had no case to place before the Assembly, Khan Bahadur Allahbux and the Hindu Ministers and their supporters wanted to avoid discussion over the no-confidence motion when their tactics would have been completely exposed. They therefore secretly decided between themselves to throw out the revenue demand. The whole house was startled and taken by surprise when the three ministers made a declaration that they had tendered resignation of their office before informing me even and immediately crossed the floor and wanted to take votes on revenue demand which all of them had defended during the course of their speeches.

I refrain from using any harsh language at their behaviour, but the least that I can say is this that they were neither fair to me nor fair to the house. Under such a situation, I also declared from the floor of the Assembly that I too shall tender my resignation which I have done. And let us hope that even now it is not too late for the various parties of the Assembly to have a stable ministry which in my opinion, may not perhaps be formed, unless it is an All-Party ministry. —A. P.

B. P. C. C. CALL TO STUDENTS

Work As Volunteers For Constructive Work During Vacation

The following appeal has been issued by the B.P.C.C. to the students:—

The importance of the constructive programme of the Congress needs no reiteration. At the time when the satyagraha struggle is going on the importance of this programme is considerably increased. The student world therefore should take a very prominent part in this work and it is expected that those students who believe in this work and who have the time (specially in the forthcoming vacation) will set themselves to this task and enrol themselves as volunteers for this work.

A Meeting of those students who believe in Constructive work of the Congress and who have volunteered to do this work during the forthcoming vacation will be held on Tuesday, the 11th instant at 6 P.M. (S.T.) at the Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

VISIT TO FORT UNION

Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, visited the Fort Students Union Spinning Club on Friday evening. On the occasion the workers of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee along with other gentlemen were also present.

Mr. P. M. Joshi, the General Organiser of the Union, explained the outline of the undertakings of the Union. He said: "We wish to spread the use of khaddar and prove the co-operation of the students with the Indian National Congress. And if need arises, we will offer all practicable services to the cause of our Nation—India."

Mr. Desai congratulated the workers of the Union and said:

"You have taken the first step towards preparing yourself for the fight for freedom. Apart from the spreading of khaddar, your other activities clearly show your co-operation and desire to support the cause of the poor."

PUBLIC MEETING AT PRINCESS STREET.

A Public Meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 9 P.M. (S.T.) at Vithaldas Road, Princess Street, when Shri K. K. Shah, President of the Bhuleshwar D. C. C. will preside and Messrs. Gajendra Nath Sharman, Brijlal Loyalka, Sarju Prasad Banka, Bhanu Shankar Yagnik and others will speak on the Present Political Situation.

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES

Further Amendments Published

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Further amendments to the Defence of India Rules are published in the "Gazette of India". They relate to Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules. In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Central Government have promulgated an order, called the "Undertakings (Charges and Accounts) Order, 1941." The order comes into force at once. The order lays down:—

"Where by an order made under Clause (C) of Sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules any work is required to be done by an undertaking, the charges which may be made by the undertakers in respect of the doing of the work shall, in default of agreement with the undertakers, be fixed by order of the Central Government or of an officer authorised by the Central Government in this behalf.

"An appeal shall lie from an order made to an authority appointed in this behalf by the Central Government, which shall in deciding the appeal comply with any directions given to it by the Central Government as to the principles to which it shall have regard, and as to any supplementary matters for which it is in the opinion of the Central Government necessary or expedient to provide.

"AUTHORISED OFFICER."

(1) In this paragraph, the expression "authorised officer" means a Director General Deputy Director General in the Department of Supply, a Chief Controller of Purchase, or any officer of the Supply Finance branch, including a Cost Accounts Officer and an Assistant Cost Accounts Officer.

(2) Any person carrying on, or employed in connection with, an undertaking by which work is required to be done as aforesaid, shall, if required to do so by the authorised officer,—

(A) produce to the authorised officer any books, accounts and records relating to the undertaking;

(B) Furnish to the authorised officer such information relating to the accounts or the financial position of the undertaking as he may require;

(C) Keep such books accounts or records as the authorised officer may direct, being books, accounts or records the keeping of which is in the opinion of the authorised officer necessary to enable the fair determination of charges in respect of the doing of work by undertaking;

And the authorised officer may take or cause to be taken copies of or extracts from any books, accounts or records produced or kept under the provisions of the paragraph."—A. P.

Other Resolutions For Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Mr. Govind Deshmukh's resolution urging early action to deal with low prices of Indian cotton has obtained first place for discussion in the Assembly at its meeting on March 25.

The resolution reads: "This Assembly views with great concern the low process of Indian cotton, especially short staple, in the current year due to loss of foreign markets on account of war and their result on the general economic condition of the cotton growers in India, and recommends to the Governor-General in Council to give effect as early as possible to the recommendations made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in its resolution passed on this subject in its meetings held on January 17 and 18, 1941 at Bombay."

The second and third places have been drawn by Pandit L. K. Maitra's resolution urging the extension of the Federal Court's appellate jurisdiction, followed by Capt. Pat Singh's resolution appreciating the successes achieved by the Army in the Middle East.—A.P.

Corporation Establish In Nagpur

Municipal Voters Assn.'s Appeal To Governor

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

A deputation of the Nagpur Municipal Voters Association waited on the Governor, Central provinces and Berar on Monday last and placed the following demands before His Excellency: Establishment of Corporation in the town of Nagpur, amalgamating all the three local bodies into one; appointment of a non-official committee to enquire into the existing and proposed taxes; appointment of a complaint officer in the Municipal committee and the improvement trust; appointment of two members of the Nagpur Municipal Voters' Association on the Improvement Trust and suspension of the Nagpur Improvement Trust.

His Excellency after hearing to the speeches of the members of the deputation said that he would give a considered reply to all the points mentioned by the deputationists. "The fact is" said His Excellency "that human nature is such that it does not want to pay more for improvements. But if improvement is wanted money is necessary. If the population of Nagpur is calculated to be three lakhs and the net revenue of the Municipal Committee is fourteen lakhs then the tax per head in Nagpur comes to Rs. 4 and annas 7; while per head taxation in Bombay is Rs. 23, Rs. 12 in Allahabad, Rs. 10 in Ahmedabad and Rs. 6 in Lucknow."

CHARGES AGAINST EX-DETENU

CALCUTTA, March 8.

Charges of rioting, assaulting police constables, and of theft of a revolver were framed to-day by Mr. N. C. Chakravarty, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, against Sudhangsu Dutt, an ex-detenu, Miss Tarubala Mondal and 36 others (mostly peasants) of Brahmaner Chawk near Basirhat. Miss Tarubala Mondal and 36 others were further charged with attempting to rescue Sudhansu Dutt from police custody and Sudhansu Dutt was further charged with escaping from police custody.

The prosecution case was that the officer-in-charge of Haroa Thana, accompanied by a 'posse' of constables went to Brahmaner Chawk in connection with the investigation of a case against Sudhansu and found him addressing a meeting and urging the audience to take forcible possession of some Government lands. The police arrested Sudhansu and were about to return when they were surrounded by the accused.

As the mob took a defiant attitude the police asked them to disperse and on their failing to do so, fired a few revolver shots as a result of which several persons were injured. Seeing that the police had exhausted their ammunition, the accused snatched away the revolver and detained the police party in a house where some of them were relieved of their uniforms. The boatman of the police party escaped and informed a village defence party who came and rescued the police.

All the accused persons pleaded not guilty.—A.P.

GUJARAT TEACHERS' HUNGER-STRIKE

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT CLARIFIES POSITION

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The circumstances which have given rise to the present hunger strike of teachers under training in Gujarat relate back to a decision taken by the Government of Bombay in June, 1939. It was then decided that, in order to raise the standard of primary education in the Province, all teachers between the ages of 25 and 40 should receive training.

One of the chief obstacles to the realisation of this plan was the unwillingness of the teachers to undergo training because the Government paid them only a stipend of Rs. 10 per month in the case of men and Rs. 15 in the case of women during the period of training, which lasts from one to two years. The local authorities contributed nothing to the stipends and actually saved to the extent of the difference between their share of the pay of their teachers under training and of the substitutes appointed. The teachers, however, suffered as the stipend involved a great drop from their grade pay.

GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

In order to remove this difficulty the Government sanctioned a scheme under which teachers would get their grade pay while under training and undertook to pay its share of the cost incurred on the payment of these salaries and of the salaries of the substitute teachers. The extra liability imposed on the local authorities is only in respect of their share of the pay of the substitute teachers, for the teachers under training would otherwise be drawing their pay from the local authorities. The additional liability in the case of the School Boards in Gujarat has not been worked out except for the Ahmedabad District School Board, which would have to incur an annual additional expenditure of about Rs. 3,080 only.

The benefits of having trained teachers are generally understood and all local authorities in the Bombay, Southern and Central Divisions, with the sole exception of one Municipality, have accepted the Government scheme of granting duty pay to teachers under training.

The suggestion that the Government would save money by the introduction of the scheme is not correct. In fact, additional expenditure is involved. The Government has already given an assurance that the expenditure borne by local bodies joining the scheme will be admissible for Government grant in the same manner as in respect of other items of expenditure under the rules.

LOCAL BODIES' CHOICE.

The Educational Department selects the teachers for admission to the training colleges on the recommendation of the Administrative Officers who are the chief executive officers of the School Boards. A responsibility for the maintenance of a sufficient number of trained teachers in primary schools is laid on the School Boards by the Rules under the Primary Education Act. Teachers belonging to those Local Authorities which have not yet adopted the recent Government scheme receive stipends from the Government under the old arrangements. At present it is for Local Authorities to adopt or reject the new scheme but the Government's advice has been that all authorities should participate in the scheme which will add to the content and efficiency of primary school teachers. The cost of the scheme is distributed between Government and Local Authorities in the same manner as for admissible expenditure generally.

Khedan Lal Elected

Congress Victory In Central Assembly Bye-Election

BENARES, March 8.

Mr. Khedan Lal Congress candidate, was this evening declared elected in the by-election from Benares-cum-Gorakhpur Constituency for the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Following was the final result of voting:

Mr. Khedan Lal (Congress) 6,507;

Rai Bahadur Madhusudan Das 797;

Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta 7;

Mr. Sukh Ram 4.

Rejected votes: 23.

Total 7,338.—A. P.

RAJA OF AJODHYA WINS BY-ELECTION

LUCKNOW, March 8.

The Raja of Ajodhya won the by-election to the Central Assembly from the Fyzabad (Non-Mohammadan) Constituency today, defeating his Congress opponent, Mr. Gopal Narain Saxena by a margin of 151 votes. The Raja of Ajodhya secured 3908 votes against Mr. Saxena's 3757 votes. 618 votes were declared invalid.—A. P.

ITALIANS SMASHED UP IN CENTRAL ALBANIA

ATHENS, March 8.

The "no man's land" was strewn with Italian dead and wounded in the central sector of the Albanian battle front to-day when the Greeks smashed up several Italian counterattacks, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy and took more prisoners to add to the 1,050 Officers and men who fell into their hands on Friday.

The latest reports from the Front state that the Greeks have picked up desperate Italian wireless S. O. S. appeals radioed from the battlefield to their bases for medical aid.

The heroic attack which the Greeks successfully launched on Friday in the central sector is greeted in Athens as a symbol of the country's decision to hold the initiative in Albania.

The latest reports are that the Greeks are again successfully pressing home their advantage.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CONCENTRATIONS BOMBED.

The R. A. F. attacked Italian troops concentrations at the villages of Besist and Dragoni in the Tepelini area and inflicted considerable damage, says a "communique" issued from the R. A. F. headquarters in Greece. British fighters carried out offensive patrols and did not encounter the enemy. All British aircraft returned safely.

WARSHIP SUNK.

The loss of a warship of medium tonnage is admitted in an Italian High Command "communique". It says that "a warship of medium tonnage sank in the mediterranean through unknown causes. Most of the crew were saved."

The nationality of the warship is not mentioned, but presumably it was Italian.—Reuter.

Final Decision In China War

Not On Battlefield, But On Financial Front Will It Be Taken

RANGOON, March 8.

"Not on the battlefield but rather on the financial front will the war between China and Japan be settled." This view was expressed in an interview by Mr. P. T. Chen, Secretary to Dr H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, Mr. Chen is also economic research director of the Central Bank of China and editor-in-chief of the "China Quarterly."

Mr. Chen has arrived here under special orders from Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek to inspect the Burma road for Executive Yuan.

Mr. Chen added that the continuation of China's staunch resistance would have been impossible had it not been for the able management of her wartime finance.

He went on to say that contrary to Japanese expectations and to the surprise of even some neutral observers, the tremendous wartime problems confronting China's financial front had been so handled that after almost four years of major operations the national treasury had met all expenditure. the taxes had not been unduly increased, the loan issue had not been excessive and China's credit remained as good as could be seen from the considerable loans by Great Britain. the United States, Soviet Russia and France. China's currency still stood firm despite the enemy's onslaughts.—A. P.

HOW INDIA AIDS THE AGGRESSOR

NEW DELHI, March 7.

Reviewing the war at the Rotary Club of Delhi and Simla last night, Sir Fredrick James. Member. Central Legislative Assembly. referred to Japan and said that Japan was furthering her own and Hitler's designs. "She is not a neutral. though she is not yet at war with the British Commonwealth. She was mediated with threats in the dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China. The words of her statesmen are of no value whatever for her actions are unmistakable. It is her role to bring the maximum pressure to bear upon the British Commonwealth at the time when Hitler has decided to strike in the West or the Middle East. It is astonishing that India is still exporting to Japan pig. iron and mich which can be made suitable for munitions. It would not be surprising if these materials are returned to India as offensive weapons of war.

Mahasabha May Postpone Direct Action Move

Working Committee Meets To-day To Consider Viceroy-Savarkar Correspondence

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A two-day session of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will commence in Bombay on Sunday mainly for the consideration of the correspondence that has transpired between Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Mahasabha and the Viceroy.

The correspondence, it is understood, relates to the Madura resolution of the Mahasabha concerning direct action. The Working Committee is expected to give very careful consideration to the circumstances in which India is placed to-day in view of the war situation.

The trend of opinion in the Mahasabha circles seems to be to avoid any hasty action that would lead to rupture with the British Government because of the serious turn which the war has taken.

It is therefore most likely that the Working Committee will pass a resolution postponing the move with regard to direct action.

The proposals formulated by Dr Varadarajulu Naidu, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha for resolving the political deadlock are likely to be placed before the Working Committee though they are not included in the agenda.

The Working Committee will also consider the report of the work done by the Provincial Direct Action Committee.

Among those who arrived in Bombay on Saturday in connection with the Working Committee meeting were Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, Dewan Bahadur. K. S. Ramaswami Shastri, member of the Working Committee, Prof. V. G. Deshpande, Organising Secretay of the Direct Action Committee, Mr. Ashutosh Lahiri, Secretary of the Mahasabha, Mr. Ramkrishna Pandey from the Central Provinces and Mr. Durgaprasad Ajmere.

Mr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji and Dr. Moonje are expected in the evening.

SIMLA DISTRICT THREATENED WITH PLAGUE & CHOLERA

Punjab Govt. Establishes Inspection Posts At Rly. Stations

LAHORE, March 7.

It is announced in Punjab Government Gazette that the district of Simla and Kalka-Simla Railway area are threatened with an outbreak of four epidemic diseases, namely, plague, smallpox, cholera and cerebro-spinal fever.

The Punjab Government have, therefore directed that "medical inspection posts shall be established at Tara Devi Railway station and on the cart road at the Octroi barrier below Boileau Ganj, for the medical inspection of persons travelling to Simla."—A. P.

Arrested On Charge Of Wrecking Train

CALCUTTA, March 7.

Four persons who have been termed as "Iranis" have been arrested on charges of maliciously wrecking a train, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and theft. The arrest, it is stated, have been made in connection with the train crash at Majdia on the Eastern Bengal Railway in 1939.—A. P.

Punjab Students' Federation

LAHORE, March 8.

The Punjab Students' Federation has been suspended under instructions from the Working Committee of the All-India Students' Federation on account, it is stated, of "its anti-national activities and undemocratic behaviour and for defying the discipline of the Federation." A committee has been appointed to reorganise the student movement in the province, with Mr. Yash as convenor.—A. P.

Shahpur Congress Treasurer Arrested

AHMEDABAD, March 8.

Mr. Vinodchandra Shah, Treasurer of the Shahpur Ward Congress Committee, who was to offer Satyagraha this evening in the city was arrested at his residence this morning, under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, March 7.

With reference to the message emanating from Bombay regarding a Muslim League Mission to foreign countries inquiries made by the "United Press" at Mr. Jinnah's residence here indicate that there is absolutely no foundation for the report.—United Press.

Mrs. Mira Annaji Rao, who stood first in the Hindi Bhasha Ratna Examination. Bhasha Ratna is the highest Hindi examination held by the Hindi Vidyapitha, Bombay.

Three Killed And 10 Arrested

Sequel To Agrarian Trouble In Patna Village

PATNA, MARCH 8.

ABOUT TEN PERSONS HAVE SO FAR BEEN ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH AGRARIAN TROUBLE IN A VILLAGE IN BAKHTIAPORE ABOUT 20 MILES FROM PATNA ON FEBRUARY 27, IN WHICH THREE PERSONS WERE KILLED.

FOLLOWING THE CLASH MR. S AKHAURI, ADDITIONAL SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, PATNA PROCEEDED TO THE SPOT AND POSTED A POLICE FORCE IN THE VILLAGE AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

MOST OF THE ACCUSED PERSONS ARE STILL ABSCONDING.—A. P.

GERMANY TO FACE RUBBER CRISIS

KARACHI, March 7.

Three Germans and five Belgians presided by the Counseller of the German Embassy at Moscow, constitute the Belgian Trade Mission to Moscow to regulate Soviet-Belgian commerce, according to a cable received by the Karachi Branch of the Associated Chambers of Commerce from the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, London.

The cable adds: Five big United States rubber companies are cooperating with Britain in refusing to supply their product to the Axis Powers.

"German stock of rubber in all forms at the end of 1940 was less than 10,000 tons while their requirements up to September 1941 were likely to approximate five times that figure. Occupied territory is draining Germany's resources."—United Press.

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FIGHT FOR RANJI TROPHY.

HAZARE SAVES MAHARASHTRA

Hits Up 137 Runs In Grand Style

MADRAS' GOOD START IN SECOND VENTURE

MADRAS, March 8.

There was a crowd of about eight thousand at the commencement of the second day's play in the Ranji Trophy Final between Madras and Maharashtra to-day.

Hazare and Sarawate resumed Maharashtra's first innings, the attack being in the hands of Rangachari and Krishnarao. With a pretty square-cut for 2 off Rangachari, Hazare reached his 30 while Sarawate had just passed his 20.

When Hazare was 36 he drove Ramsingh, who had replaced Krishnarao hard into the hands of Rangachari at silly mid-off, but the latter failed to hold it.

With a hefty full to the ropes of Venkatesan who had, come on at the road end instead of Rangachari, Sarwate brought the Maharashtra score level with the Madras first innings total.

Both batsmen were well set now. Sarawate late-cutting Venkatesan for a single enabled Maharashtra to pass their opponents total. Just when a big partnership seemed to be a foregone conclusion, Venkatesan claimed Sarwate's wicket (149/7/33).

The seventh wicket had added 59 very useful runs. His score included three hits to the boundary.

Gokhale joined Hazare. Coverdriving Venkatesan for a couple of runs, Hazare completed his half century this having occupied him 1½ hours. He had so far hit only one four and had given an extremely patient and correct display.

At 12 noon Maharashtra had made 164 for seven wickets. Hazare, not out 51 and Gokhale not out 6. Maharashtra team were all out for 284.

MADRAS BAT AGAIN

The Madras team in their second innings made 45 for no loss at tea time.

Play After Tea

When play was continued after tea Shinde and Sohoni were in charge of the attack. Johnstone late-cut Shinde for four and in the same over with a square-cut for a single hoisted the 50 of the innings in 95 minutes. Law glanced Sohoni to fineleg boundary and Johnstone hooked the same bowler for another four. In the same over the Madras skipper hit Sohoni to the stands and reached his forties. Johnstone was irrepressible and again pulled Sohoni brilliantly to the boundary.

At 72 Sarawate replaced Sohoni and Johnstone straight drove him for two and Law emulated his Captain by pulling Shinde for a four and reaching his 25. The first Madras wicket fell at 78 when Johnstone snicked a ball from Sarawate into Gokhale's hands behind the stumps (78/1/49). Johnstone played brilliantly after a cautious start and had hit seven fours in a stay of 130 minutes.

FALL OF THE WICKET

Law greeted Madhava Rao, who had replaced Johnstone with a fine straight drive for four and Madhava Rao snicked Sarawate through the slips for another four. Madhava Rao now hit Sarawate powerfully to the extra cover boundary and sent the score upto 90. Maharashtra got their second wicket at 93 when Law was caught at silly midoff off Sarawate (93/2/33). The Madras wicket-keeper had held the fort very courageously for 135 minutes and his score included six fours.

Ramsingh came in to the accompaniment of loud cheering and got his first run with a single off Sarawate. Hazare came on for Shinde at the road end and Ram Singh with another single through the slips sent up the hundred of the innings in 145 minutes. Madhava Rao hooked Sarawate to the boundary and the pair were unseparated at the close of play with the score at 107 for two wickets.

Prince Duleepsinghji who arrived in Madras yesterday was present to witness to-day's game.

Scores:—

MAHARASHTRA (1st Innings)

R. V. Bajekar, b Rangachari	27
S. W. Sohoni, c Johnstone, b Rangachari	11
R. B. Nimbalkar, l.b.w., b Ramsingh	5
D. B. Deodhar, l.b.w., b Rangachari	11
Hazare, c Johnstone, b Rangachari	137
M. M. Naidu, c Johnstone, b Krishna Rao	0
K. M. Jadhav, c Johnstone, b Ramsingh	15
C. T. Sarwate, b Venkatesan	33
Gokhale, c Ramaswami, b Rangachari	14
Shinde, (not out)	22
Patwardhan, c and b Venkatesan	0
Extras	9
Total	284

MADRAS SECOND INNINGS:

C. J. Johnstone c Gokhale b Sarawate	49
J. A. G. C. Law c Naidu b Sarawate	33
V. N. Madhava Rao (not out)	14
A. G. Ramsingh (not out)	4
Extras	7
Total (for 2 wkts.)	107

Duleepsinhji To Present Ranji Trophy To Winners Of Final Match

MADRAS, March 8.

Prince Duleepsinhji, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Madras last evening on their way to Kodaikanal.

Prince Duleepsinhji has accepted the invitation of the Board of Control for Cricket in India to present the Ranji Trophy to the winners at the conclusion of the Final match which is being played here now.

He will stay on in Madras for his purpose until the match is over.—A. P.

Swift Development Of Britain's Anti-Aircraft Defences

Toll Of Enemy Aircraft Taken

LONDON: March 3.

Richard Campbell writes to the "Daily Telegraph" from "somewhere in the Western Command":—

If one could publish the figures of the month-by-month expansion of anti-aircraft defences in England, people would be amazed by the magnitude of the effort represented. I have been told that those figures, along with other things, are too interesting to the enemy to be suitable for publication in the course of a visit to a school of anti-aircraft gunnery.

What can be said is that our anti-aircraft defences are already enormously more powerful than six months ago, and even so represent merely an instalment of the programme that is to be carried out.

The complete programme is formidable. But every month sees a step forward towards the goal.

That goal will be attained when 10 per cent of all raiding aircraft are destroyed—a proportion of loss which no air force can go on suffering for long, and anti-aircraft experts here say that it is on the cards that this will be achieved; it will not come very soon and it will not be achieved entirely by the means at present at our disposal. But new means are coming in use.

"All our scientists," the Commandant of this school told me, "are working overtime." In the meanwhile, the Germans are no doubt working on similar lines, but there is no reason at all to suppose that they are an inch further on the way than we are.

Cock-tail Party For Finalists

MADRAS, March 8.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India entertained the Maharashtra and the Madras Cricket teams, Ranji Trophy finalists, at a cock-tail party at Hotel Connemara this evening. It was attended by a large gathering of sport enthusiasts in the city including some ladies. Rajkumar and Rajkumari Duleepsinhji were also present.

Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, Secretary to the Board of Control, welcoming the guests complimented Prof. Deodhar on his inspiring leadership which was largely responsible for the Maharashtra winning the Ranji Trophy last year and for Bombay winning the Intervarsity three years on the run.

Mr. C. P. Johnstone, the Madras Skipper, speaking next complimented Hazare on his magnificent century to-day.

Prof. Deodhar, the Maharashtra skipper, expressing gratitude for the hospitality of Madras said that the province had proved to be a force to reckon with in cricket.—A. P.

DULEEP PRAISES BOTH TEAMS

MADRAS, March 8.

The proficiency in all departments of the game of both the Maharashtra and Madras teams now playing in the final of the Ranji Cricket Trophy at Madras and the sporting spirit of the Madras crowd watching the game were highly praised by Prince K. S. Duleepsinhji, who is now in Madras, in an interview this evening.

Speaking of the Ranji Trophy final which he watched throughout to-day Prince Duleepsinhji said: "It has been a very interesting days play. I am naturally happy to be watching the final of the Ranji Shield for the first time which was named after my late uncle. The game I watched today was one between two very good sides. There was good bowling and good batting. There was all the time a good fight going on between the batsmen and bowlers. The crowd was very appreciative and very fair in cheering good play of the visitors".

Speaking of the future of Indian Cricket, Prince Duleepsinhji said that his advice would be practise hard and concentrate on the game. If the game received proper encouragement and backing they should produce as good cricketers as anywhere else in the world.—A. P.

Successor To Late Baden Powell

NEW DELHI, March 8.

The Boy Scouts Association in India has passed a resolution that Lord Somers be appointed Chief Scout for the whole of the British Commonwealth, including India.

Before his death, Lord Baden Powell had expressed the wish that Lord Somers should succeed him has Chief Scout in the United Kingdom. Soon after Lord Somer's appointment as Chief Scout for the United Kingdom, the Scout associations in the Dominions passed resolutions that he should be appointed their Chief Scout as well. The Boy Scouts Association in India has now taken a similar decision.—A. P.

JUSTICE WADIA ON EDUCATION

Schools And Colleges As National Workshops

"If our education has not taught the different communities to unite, then I say without the slightest compunction that our education is a failure," observed Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, presiding over the annual social of the Wilson High School Old Boys' Union, on Saturday.

The occasion was also utilized to bid farewell to Rev. J. R. Cuthbert, Principal of the School, who has retired after thirty-five years of service.

Mr. K. S. Rele, on behalf of the Union welcomed the guest of the evening and also paid a tribute to the services of Principal Cuthbert to the school.

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, joined in the tribute paid to Principal Cuthbert, who, he said, had brought the school up to its present level.

AIM OF EDUCATION

Speaking on the aim of education he said that no two people thought alike about education. According to him the true ideal of education should be to inculcate and foster in the mind of students, the spirit of brotherhood. Unless education achieved that aim, it must be considered as a failure.

Whatever different systems of education there might be, there should be some common element of intellect, of feeling, of thought upon which they could build solid foundation of unity and concord. Those who were interested in education should look after the formation of character. From that point of view, he looked upon every school or college as a national workshop for the formation of character.

PLACE OF EXAMS.

It was unfortunate that too much attention was paid to examination which was held up as the test of the progress of an educational institution. That should not be the case.

Giving a word of advice to the young students, he said that those who passed the examinations should not give up their honourable title of a student and should do some kind of social service, for instance, spreading literacy in the villages.

Mr. D. P. Dhupkar proposed a vote of thanks.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE

JULY 1941

New York, March 8

Previous closing	10.41
To-day's opening	10.43
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	10.45
Difference	+04

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 189 0
Broach July/August	Rs. 191-12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941

Liverpool, March 8

Previous closing	8.31
To-day's opening	closed.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 8

The New York cotton was moderately active on stray trade buying and covering with continued talk of higher loan stimulating fresh enquiry. At higher levels caution prevailed.

Trading in July began at 10.43 i.e. two points higher than the last closing. Prices improved on trade and local buying but thereafter demand subsided and subsequently renewed support appeared with July closing at 10.45.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton :—

March 10.51/50
May 10.52/50
July 11.44/42

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay : March 8.

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd. :—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	77	8	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy	77	8	0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy	80	0	0
Ginger bleached per cwt	16	0	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt	13	8	0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15 per cwt.	13	12	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay : March 8

F. P. Bales.	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 7-3-41	2988000	6598000
Receipts yesterday 7-3-41	20000	29000
Export to date 7-3-41	762000	5067000
Stock at ports 28-2-41	3485000	2989000
Stock at interior towns do.	3158000	2790000
Stock at Liverpool 28-2-41		
Visible Supply 28-2-41		
Quantity in sight 28-2-41	8951000	11589000
Quantity out of sight 28-2-41		

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay : March 8.

Yarn No.	April	June	August
6 1/2s.	126	127	125
10 1/2s.	148	149	150
20 1/2s.	203 1/2	206 1/2	208½
40s.	286	288	290

COTTON ROOM RATES

	Extra Spr-fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	126	124	122	120	
M G Punjab	126	124	122	120	
M G Rajputana	131	129	127	125	
M G Oomra No. 3	157	154	151	148	...
M G C. P. No. 1	180	177	174	171	..
M G C. P. No. 2	166	163	160	157	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay : March 8.

Approx. quotations.	Ready.	Delvry contract.
Bengal Fine	120/23	
Berar	145/47	
C. P. 1	173/77	
C. P. 2	155/60	
Khandesh	125/33	
Muglai	163/38	March
Broach		+6
Punjab S G 289F	318/38	
Punjab R G 289F	288/98	
Punjab R G 4F	233/38	

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 8

Previous closing	4.03 1/4
To-day's opening	4.03 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 8

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T T LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 8

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, March 8

The following cable was received from London :—

Market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 8

Spot (23 3/8d) closed
Forward (23 5/16d) closed

LONDON GOLD

London, March 8

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 8

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/4 to 0-3 19/32) 0-3 1/4 to 0-3 19/32.
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, March 8

There was no trading during the night session.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, March 8

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—

General Motors unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 24 7/8
U S Steel Common dol 57 5/8
U S Steel Preference unquoted.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay : March 8.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Since 1st Septr. Last year
Khandesh	486	88,781	48,702
Central India	1,421	106,994	77,993
Barsi and Nagar	1,296	85,243	105,414
Hyderabad/Gaorani	998	29,547	41,339
Berar	2,072	286,496	265,360
Central Provinces	705	57,366	66,922
Total Oomras	7,079	654,427	605,730
Dholeras	252	50,571	49,755
N.-W. Provinces		1,202	23,077
Rajputana		4,748	25,544
Sind-Punjab	990	369,703	294,398
Broach	2,623	29,753	207,709
Coompta and Dharwar	130	32,409	15,531
Westerns-Northerns		33,527	16,968
Cocoanada		239	50
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		522	1,309
Total	11,074	1,177,101	1,240,071
Arrived by road to 27th Feb. 1941		172,250	199,358

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay : March 8.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Wheat May	0	3	6
Wheat September	0	6	6
Linseed May	0	5	6
Linseed September	0	11	6
Groundnut May	1	14	0
Castorseed May	2	4	0
Cottonseed May	1	0	0
Silver 1st Settlement	0	6	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	0	13	0
Gold 1st Settlement	0	5	0
Gold 2nd Settlement	0	12	0

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Madras, March 8

The market was of a quieter nature and Plantings were moderately steady. Miscellaneous issues showed no change and securities were quieter. Textiles exhibited no special features. The market closed with a week-end feeling.

Transactions reported from 12 yesterday to 12 noon to-day :—

Lakshmis 51/12; Radhakrishnas 124; Travancore Rubbers 8/13, 8/15, 9; Cottanad Pref 10/12; Mlamallay Pref 25/2; Chembras 3/7; Tropicals 19, 19/4; Kalpettas 18/6, 18/8 18/12; Velliamattams 19; Mysore Sugars 49/8; South Madras Electrics ord 13/2; Spencer ord 5/10 xd; Spencer A 9/8; Spencer B 9/2; Mettur Chemicals ord 9/8; Mysore paper 14/9; Indian Steel Rollings 7/12.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 8th day of March, 1941 :—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS

(B.T.)	April/May 1940/41.	July/Aug. 1941
11-00	Rs. 190/4	192/0
12-30	Rs. 189/4	191/4
2-30	Rs. 189/8	192/0
	April/May	July/August
Highest	Rs. 190/4	192/0
Lowest	Rs. 188/12	190/12
Settlement rate (clearing)	Rs. 190/0	192/0

COLOMBO MARKET

Colombo, March 8

Rubber : 48 sheet and crepe. Yesterday's closing rates were same. Copra 34.25, cocoanut oil f.o.b. 235.00 nominal.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, March 8

To-day's closing quotations :—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Cotton Sind March	13	2	6
May	13	6	6
Punjab March	12	7	6
May	12	9	9
American March	23	2	0
May	22	13	9
Tone : Steady.			
Wheat March	30	4	6
July	26	10	0
Gram July	23	5	6
Toria March	31	14	0
May	32	14	0
July	33	8	6
Cottonseed March	15	8	3
May	15	11	3
July	16	0	3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay : March 8.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	31	6	0
Highest	31	8	0
Lowest	31	4	0
Closing	31	4	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	19	7	0
Highest	19	8	0
Lowest	19	5	6
Closing	19	6	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	10	0
Highest	27	14	6
Lowest	27	10	0
Closing	27	12	6

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hrs ending 8 a.m. of 8th March, 1941 :—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.019 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.9 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 86.0 deg. (1.1 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 73.1 deg. (3.1 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 122 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 17 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 7.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8/3/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.4 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.98 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Civilians Should Not Lag Behind

MADRAS, March 7.

The Civilians of India should not lag behind the armies of India which were to-day standing side by side with the armies of the Empire in the Near East and the Far East, said the collector of Madras Dewan Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao, presiding over the durbar for the presentation of sanads of titles conferred in the new honours.

"With the march of the German troops into Bulgaria," he said, "the war is entering on a new phase, which may bring the war nearer to India. Rumblings are heard in the Far East. For eighteen months we in India have lived as in normal times of peace, practically unaffected by the horrors of war."

"If the war is to be kept at a safe distance from India," added the collector, "it is our duty to help in all manner of ways those who have striven and are striving every moment successfully to keep it away from us."—A. P.

PAKISTAN

By Byram Khambata.

If Mr. Mahommedali Jinnah is intellectually a top man amongst his Pakistan-minded followers, he is also very clever in his cleverness; and very sincere in his sincerity; as was the famous Caliph al-Mansur of Baghdad of historic memory.

It is said by Professor Hadi Hasan, that in the year 637 A.D. when the Arabs sacked the Sassanian capital, Ctesiphon or Mada'in with the war-cry "This is the white palace of the Chosroes" the Caliph al-Mansur ordered his army to sack and destroy the beautiful Aiwan-i-Kisra, the palace of the Sassanian royalty. The wanton sacrilege of this kind was commanded by the Caliph to acquire building material for the new capital of Baghdad that he was creating. For three days, the king's workmen hammered at the Sassanian palace; but it was made of tough material and it resisted the pickaxe. Thereupon the Caliph turned to his premier, Khalid, who had previously dissuaded him from destroying the palace, and said: "We have now come over to your point of view, for we find that the cost of destruction is even greater than the value of the building material we can obtain." "I now advise you," said Khalid, "to continue the work of destruction lest it be said of you hereafter that you were not even able to destroy what another was able to construct." Fortunately, the premier's advice was again disregarded; but time and neglect continued the work of destruction so that when Khalid, on his way to the pilgrimage visited Mada'in, the capital and its Aiwan-i-Kisra (the Hall of Audience) was a heap of ruins.

As this ancient episode very well fits in with the much boosted scheme of Pakistan of Janab Jinnah Saheb of our times, It will not be out of place to reproduce it for the enlightenment of those concerned with the scheme. For, if nine crores of the Muslim brothers—such a claim could never be maintained—were shouting for the apparently unattainable ideal, a considerably large number, if only the number was a criterion, from amongst the rest of the populace of this vast continent like country assert that a day will come for Mr. Jinnah as well to admit the truth in the very words of the Caliph of Bagdad that "We have now come over to your point of view, for we find that the cost of destruction is even greater than the value of building material we can obtain for our scheme of Pakistan."

Mother India expects that if individually Mr. Jinnah would not listen, the great majority of the thinking Muslims inhabiting in her bosom will not continue the work of destroying that others have laboured for long years of their lives to construct.

London Stock Market

London : March 7.

On the Stock Exchange Gilt-edgeds were strong and active on good reinvestment demand arising from India call-up, War Loan advancing 3/8 to 104 1/4, the highest since 1937. India Loans were also supported elsewhere quiet, but mostly firmly held. London Associated Electrics however jumped 3 shillings on encouraging dividend. Wall-Street market was firm.

On The Air

SUNDAY, MARCH 9.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m Abdul Aziz Khan Beenkar: Vichitra Veena recital. 5-15 Anwar Khan 5-30 Saidullah Butt. 5-45 Ramanand Sharma. 6-15 Farhat Jahan Bibbo. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 Ramzan Khan. 7 For Villagers Only. 7-45 Ramanand Sharma. 8 Abdul Aziz Khan Beenkar: Vichitra Veena recital. 8-20 It has happened or Irshad Ali: Filmi Geet. 8-25 Farhat Jahan Bibbo. 8-50 Next Week's programmes. 9-45 Ramzan Khan. 10 Ramanand Sharma. 10 10 Abdul Aziz Khan Beenkar: Vichitra Veena recital. 10-25 Farhat Jahan Bibbo.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m Jamuna ke Tir. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Navik Geet. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8 50 News in English. 9 Sound-News. 9-15 Music from the Movies. 9-45 S. H. Qureshi: Mandolin solo with Tambora and Tabla. 10-30 Saraswati Mane. 10-55 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11-5 Giridhar Geet. 11-15 Nisar Ahmed. 11-30 Recitations from Hindustani Poems. 11-40 Three Violins. 11-50 Favourites of Filmland. 12-noon Ustad Faiyaz Khan of Baroda. 12 57 News in Hindustani 1 p.m. S. H. Qureshi: Mandolin solo. 1-10 H. Khan Mastana. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 G. S. Yellapurkar. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Ghazal. 5-45 S. H. Qureshi: Mandolin solo. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Saraswati Mane. 6-40 H. Khan Mastana. 7 Allah Rakha: Tabla. 7-15 Vocal variety. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Tulsidasji Bhajan. 7-40 Ratnakant. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Topical talk by G. Mackereth. 8-45. Guj. News-Play. 9 News in Hind. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Orchestral Melodies. 8-15 Geet, Ghazal and Bhajan. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Ebrahim Rahmat Ali: Clarionet solo. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Shanta Maneriker 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

51.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5 25 Biniwale: Violin. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 M. Tufail. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 as in Bombay 1. 7-55 Guitar recital. 8-5 Saraswati Mane. 8 25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 10 Chakma: Play in Hindustani. 10-30 H. Khan Mastana.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m A selection 5-50 Gan-o-Bajna. 6 6 Church Service. 7-20 Madhuri Dey. 7-40 Kusum Goswami 8 Binapani Devi. 8-20 Bhabatosh Bhattacharya. 8-30 Kalipada Pathak. 9 Towards Victory, 8. 10 On wings of Song.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-45 p.m. For children: Water, by Mr. Habeebullah Auj; Diet, by Mr. Md. Ahsan. 7-45 Library of London University, by Mr. Masood Yazdani.

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York: March 7.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following New York Stock Exchange report:—

	Dollars
Amr P & Lt 5 per cent Pfd	34 3/4
Amr For Pow 5 per cent Pfd 2030	55
Amr For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	15 3/4
Electric Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	30 3/4
Electric Bond and Share Com	3 1/4
Electric Bond and Share Dol.5 Pfd	55
Columbia Gas and Electric	4
Int Tel and Tel 1952	42
Amr Tel and Tel	162
Sun Life of Canada	190
Western Union Telegraph	19 7/8
Union Pacific	78
Great Northern Pfd	23
New York Central R R	12 5/8
American Tobacco 'B'	69
Standard Brands	6 3/8
United States Steel	57 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	78 7/8
Crucible Steel	41 1/2
Crucible Steel Pfd	87
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21
Republic Steel	20
Anaconda Copper Mining	24 5/8
Chrysler Motors	65
General Motors	42 5/8
Socony	8 3/8
Consolidated Oil	5 3/8
St Oil of N J	36
Texas Corporation	34 7/8
Woolworth	30 1/8
Chase National Bank	31
National City Bank of N Y	26 1/2
Australia 5 per cent 1955	58

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: March 7

T T London on New York 4 02 1/2-4 03 1/2 Madrid 40.50 Montreal 4 43/4.47, Berne 17.30/17.40, Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

Share Bazar Quiet On Realising

ABSENCE OF SUPPORT

Steel And Mill Shares Decline

Bombay: March 8.

To-day the Share Bazar was opened for one hour only. The market opened steady and after an initial rise of few points began to decline on professional selling. The market was fairly quiet after yesterday's improvement on general buying. The market feeling remains bullish based on industrial outlook.

In view of the uncertainties over Europe and Far East it is risky to form any reliable opinion, but it will be better to have small speculative risk. The market was quietly steady with small profit-taking, but towards the close there was increased selling and buyers holding back prices declined. The tone of the market at the close was weak on war rumours.

The Wall-St. market was steady in the beginning and advanced a little, but the slight advance subsided and the closing tone was irregular, with traders prefering to cash in slim profits with the cheerful business picture and persistent strength of commodities insufficient to overcome war anxiety. U. S. Steel shares closed 3/4 down at 57 1/2 while Anaconda Copper closed 1/4 down at 24 5/8.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1992/8 and advanced to Rs. 2000 declined to Rs. 1980 on professional selling and finally closed at Rs. 1982/8 Tata Ordinaries opened at Rs. 388 and after advancing to Rs. 389 declined to Rs 386 and finally closed at Rs. 386/8. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1102 and advanced to Rs. 1105 declined on selling by Bazar operators 1092/8 and closed at 1093/12.

Associated Cements after opening at Rs. 145/12 declined to Rs. 144/12 and closed quiet at Rs. 144/12. Hydro Electric section was unchanged.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, March 8.

100 Ahm. Advance	.....	272 8
250 BOMBAY DYEING	...	1093 12
100 CENTURY	.....	385 8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	.....	305 8
100 GOLABA	.....	173 8

Active Shares At A Glance

Bombay: March 8.

Bombay Dyeing (1102/8) 1102 1093 1095 1093
Century (386 8) 386 387 385
Central India (307/8) 308 306 305/8
Kohinoor (433) 432 430/8
New Great (438) 437 433 434
Simplex (106/8) 106
Swadeshi (283) 283 281/8
Associated Cement (146) 145/12 144/12
Andhra (1835)
Tramway Ordinary (135) 134/8
Tata Hydro (185)
Tata Power (1600) 1605 1597/8
Tata Steel Defd (1996/4) 1992 1998 1982 1987 1980 1982
Tata Steel Ordinary (388) 388 386
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (148/8) 148/4 148/8
Bellapur (213) 213 212/8
Bombay Steam (323) 325
Bombay Burma (535) 535 532 531.

100 Coorla	.....	105 8
250 David		30 0
250 Dawn	.....	342 8
1 E. D. Sassoon Def.	...	0 12 3
100 FINLAY	.....	180 0
100 GOKAK	.....	2 2 8
1000 Hindustan	.....	1925 0
100 Indore	.....	63 0
100 Khatau	.....	152 0
100 KOHINOOR	.....	430 8
250 LAXMI	.....	542 8
100 MORARJI	.....	239 0
200 Model	.....	78 0
50 MYSORE X.D.	.....	110 0
200 NEW GREAT	.....	434 0
100 Oosmanshai	.....	52 0
100 Phoenix	.....	266 0
25 Sassoon Silk	.....	87 0
1000 Sholapur	.....	2790 0
50 SIMPLEX	.....	105 0
100 SWADESHI	.....	281 8
100 SWAN	.....	182 0
500 Vishnu	.....	1312 8
1000 Western	.....	1101 4
BANKS		
50-100 BARODA	.....	111 0
25-50 CENTRAL X.D.	.....	42 14
500 IMPERIAL	.....	1545 0
125-500 Imp. Contrys.	.....	385 10
50-100 India X.D.	.....	144 4
100 RESERVE BANK	.....	104 4
5 UNION	.....	6 10
CEMENTS		
100 ASSOCIATED	.....	144 12
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	.....	652 8
15-100 JUPITER	.....	13 10
20 Mercantile	.....	65 12
15-75 NEW INDIA	.....	41 4
200 Oriental	.....	3910 0
15-50 Vulcan	.....	8 4 6
ELECTRIC		
100 AHMD OLD X.D.	.....	178 2
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	.....	1835 0
10 AJMER	.....	12 3
50 BOMBAY TRAM	...	134 0
100 Bombay Suburban	.....	185 0
10 Broach	.....	14 0
100 Karachi	.....	213 12
100 Poona	.....	215 0
100 Surat	.....	131 4
1000 TATA HYDRO	.....	185 0
1000 TATA POWER	.....	1597 8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij X.D.	...	870 0
100 C. Province	.....	105 0
100 Dhond Baramati	.....	104 4
100 Gujarat X.D.	.....	102 12
100 Mandra Bhon	.....	103 8
100 Pachora Jamner	.....	63 8
100 Sara Siraiguni	.....	106 8
500 Tapti Valley	.....	663 12
MININGS		
9 Burma Corporation X.D	...	4 14
2sh Indian Copper	.....	2 0 6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	.....	30 6
10 SHIVRAJPUR	.....	37 0
30 TATA STEEL DEF.	...	1982 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	...	386 0
10 Steel Corporation	...	18 0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	.....	562 8
10 Air Service	.....	3 8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	...	2 2 8
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	.....	595 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	...	325 0
125 B. BURMA	.....	531 4
50 B Burma Cont	.....	185 0
8sh Br. B. Petrol	.....	3 3 9
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	.....	86 0
100 IND. BLEACHIN	.....	136 0
50 Ind. Invest Trust	.....	47 12
100 Ind. Radio Def	.....	506 4
100 Indian Radio Ord.	.....	510 0
100 Port Canning	.....	86 4
30 PREMIER CON.	.....	95 0
15 SCINDIA	.....	21 14
25 Tata Oil	.....	41 12
100 Wimco	.....	201 14
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	.....	1537 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	...	313 12
7 p.c. Bom Tram (T.F.) X.D.		75 12
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	...	632 8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	.....	118 8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	.....	110 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	.....	154 6
7 1/2 p.c Tata Power	...	1582 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	.....	213 12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	.....	148 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	.....	741 4
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	.....	101 4
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	.....	101 4
4 p.c Bom Telephone	...	51 8
5 p.c. Sholapur	...	76 4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	.....	100 4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 8.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 96-14
3 1/2 per cent G P Note 95 0
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-14
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 94-7
3 1/2 per cent 1949/50 Loan 102-2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 103-2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104 8
2 per cent War Bonds 100-12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-0
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 115-6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 107-12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent K P T 1956 128

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: March 8.

LONDON:—
B C RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 6th Sept.
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 6th Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 6th Sept.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 2 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK
Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal.
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI
Bank's selling D D 21
SINGAPORE:
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 8th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/3 17/32 8th inst.
New York/London 4.03 1/2 7th inst.
London/Java 7.58/62 7th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.30/40 7th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 7th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 1/2 7th inst.
London/Canada 4.43/47 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near Steady forward.
Gold £8/8/0 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 3/8 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 5/16 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 7th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call amendable.
3 months 1/2 per cent
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone: Very easy

LONDON SEEDS

London: March 7.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 20/4 1/2 March April quoted
Wheat Barleta Russo 20/1 1/2 March/April quoted
Wheat South Australian 26/6 March/April quoted.

LONDON RUBBER

London: March 7.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 13 5/8 buyers.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: March 8.

Stalemate conditions continued to prevail on the market to-day and price movements were hardly inspiring Tata Deferreds after quoting at 1910 in the opening, touched 1915 but closed lower at 1907/8. Tata Ordinaries opened at 377 and improved a little to 377/8 but declined to 376 at the close. In the textile group Bombay Dyeings ruled dull around 1060, closing finally at 1055. Indian Irons were a shade easier at 30/6.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1907/8) 1910 1915 1907/8
Tata Ordinaries (376/8) 377 377/8 376

Tata Ordinary 376, Tata Deferred 1907/8, Indian Iron 30/6, Bombay Dyeing 1055, Century 366/12, Central India 290, Kohinoor 420/10, Associated Cement 139, Bombay Burma 542/8, Scindia Steam 21/14, Tata Hydro 181/4, Reserve Bank 104/4, Imperial Bank P P 1545, Central Bank 42/14, Bank of India 144/4, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 94/12.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: March 8.

Despite a rise of 5 pts in New York May cotton futures, the local market opened weak at Rs. 188/8 for Broach April/May and Rs. 190/8 for July/August and further declined on speculative selling to Rs. 187/4 for Broach April/May. Then the market improved on short covering and prices touched at Rs. 189.

At this level the market was steady and fluctuated within a narrow range. At the close there was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 187/8. Market closed steady.

At 3 p.m rates were as under:—

Broach April/May	.....	Rs 188/0
Broach July/August	.....	Rs 190/12
Oomra March	.....	Rs 150/0
Oomra May	.....	Rs. 151/4
Oomra July	.....	Rs 153/8
Benga. March	.....	Rs. 120/4
Bengal May	.....	Rs. 120/12
Bengal July	.....	Rs. 122/0

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool March 7.

	UPPERS	GIZA NO. 2
Spot	11.12 0	12.08+1
March	10.41—1	11.08—0
May	10.42—1	11.07—0
July	10 43 —1	11.03—0
November	10.38—1	11.05—0
January	10.38—1	11.05—0

COTTON PARITY

Bombay: March 7.

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 398 penny points at Ex. 1/6
Broach J/A below Liverpool July 395 penny points at Ex. 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 321 cent pts. at Ex. 331
Broach J/A below New York July 305 cent pts. at Ex. 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: March 7.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach	A/M	190 1/4	188 1/4	188 1/4
Broach	J/A	192	190 1/4	190 1/4
Oomra	March	151	149 3/4	150
Oomra	May	152 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Oomra	July	154 3/4	153	153 3/4
Bengal	March	120 3/4	120	120
Bengal	May	121 3/4	121	121
Bengal	July	122 3/4	122	122 3/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay: March 8.

Yesterday London Gold market was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 for London and 4.03½ for New York. London spot and forward silver market was unchanged at 23 3/8 and 23-5/16 respectively. Market was very dull and featureless, but closed steady. New York market was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents.

Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 3/8. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 62/5/9, while forward was Rs. 62/3/6. The local Gold and Silver markets were weak. There was no support from outside.

Following were the rates: Gold Silver

Ready	Rs. 43 5 6	63 2 0
Fagan	Rs. 43 6 6	62 15 0
Chaitra	Rs. 43 6 6	62 14 6

Sovereigns: Rs. 29/4/3

LONDON SILVER

London: March 7.

Spot	23 3/8
Forward	23 5/16

LONDON GOLD

London: March 7.

Gold bars fine per Oz £8/8/0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: March 8.

Yellow metal sheet ..... Rs. 70/0
Copper sheets ..... Rs. 78/8
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: March 7.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian Stocks:—	£
3 per cent 1948	87 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	98 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	77 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	103 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	104 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	114
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	111 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	8 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	76
National Bank of India	32 1/2

Trouble Brewing Again In Calcutta Football

MUSLIM INSISTENCE ON COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN MANAGEMENT

By J. C. MAITRA

Trouble is brewing again in Calcutta football. Every football lover—in fact every sportsman—will feel worried over the prospects. Two years ago, it will be recalled, there was an upheaval which led to the suspension of three clubs, East Bengal, Mahomedan Sporting and Kalighat. These disgruntled clubs, supported unfortunately by the Bengal Ministry, formed an independent Association of their own. I say unfortunately, advisedly, because the official prestige which they bestowed on the newly-formed Bengal Football Association and the political pressure they brought to bear on the Indian Football Association of Calcutta, made a reasonable settlement almost impossible.

TEMPORARY RAPPROCHEMENT.

However, after a good deal of tug-of-war between the two bodies, a temporary rapprochement was brought about last year. But it left a very bad taste in the mouth. The Mahomedan Sporting leaving their powerful allies in the lurch stood up for Communal representation on the Governing Body of the I.F.A. And they partly succeeded in the end. The Muslims were granted two more seats as a temporary measure, even though they had no right to them on any reasonable ground. The other clubs rejoined the I.F.A. without any special privileges conceded to them.

NEW DEMAND.

Now the Mahomedans have returned to the attack with redoubled vigour. They claim eleven seats on the management. They suggest a Council of 33 of which eleven each should be Europeans and Hindus. The only ground they have advanced in support of their claim is that they should be placed on a perfect equality with the Hindus and the Europeans. Their chief contention in favour of communal representation is that the Europeans have been given special privileges in the past and racial discrimination exists even now in the Governing Body. Therefore, there is no reason why the Muslims should not have the same privileges.

EUROPEANS' CONTRIBUTION.

It would be worth our while to study the origin and background of this deplorable controversy. Until a few years ago, it was a common thing in India that the Europeans ruled all games in every province. It was not their fault. They were the pioneers of all western games in this country and as such they were bound to have the commanding voice in their management. They were not in this position due to their demands but as a matter of course. We have every reason to be grateful to them for what they have done so far. Without the help, encouragement and guidance they gave in the initial stages it would have been impossible for us to make any notable progress.

GRADUAL DEVOLUTION

As Indians began to take greater interest in the games, they had naturally a share in their management. In this process of gradual expansion it may not be long before Indians will have a complete control of all games in their own hands. Calcutta football is going through the same course of devolution. From purely European control it came to a mixed management by Indians and Europeans. Only a few years ago, a settlement was effected by which the European and Indian clubs shared the seats in the Governing Body of the I.F.A. fifty-fifty.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

It is worth remarking here that European clubs do not mean exclusively European in colour of composition. With the exception of Calcutta, Dalhousie and the Army, all are mixed clubs of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians. The representatives of the latter are, therefore, from any one of them, while the representatives from the Indian Clubs are only Indians. These representatives were given to the various clubs in Calcutta according to their importance. For some time past there has been a feeling among the smaller clubs who form the overwhelming majority of the affiliated clubs of the I.F.A that the big clubs were having too much authority in the affairs of the Association while they had none.

BANERJEE'S PROPOSAL

The District Associations were also clamouring for representation The I.F.A. had to yield to both to a certain extent. Still they are not wholly satisfied. As a matter of fact, Mr. S. N. Banerjee, the retiring President, has made a proposal that a Council may be formed with five representatives from Calcutta and an equal number from the districts, the Officers of the Governing Body to be its Officers without any right of vote. There are also proposals for enlarging the Governing Body itself, but all on non-Communal lines. It is a matter of great pity that none of these are acceptable to the Mahomedans. They insist on the communal ratio.

IS IT JUSTIFIABLE?

From all accounts I gather that both the Indian and European elements in the I.F.A. will strenuously oppose this communal conversion of the Governing Body. The racial discrimination was bad in itself. But it could not be helped in the early stages. Now it is wearing off. I would have appreciated any move on the part of the Mahomedans to democratise the Governing Body. Apparently they do not want this. All that they are after is communal weightage. For, it must be remembered that in proportion to the number of Muslim Clubs affiliated to the I.F.A. they are not entitled even to a quarter of the seats! And as for their importance only one club is in the First Division and two of three others in the junior divisions!!

RUINOUS TO SPORT.

I do not know what steps the I.F.A. will take to avert a crisis With a Muslim Ministry in power and interfering with sport, anything may happen. It will, indeed, be a sad day for India if religious considerations were allowed to sweep her sporting fields. Perhaps the Mahomedans of Bengal do not realise the repercussions their proposal may have in other parts of the country. What I fear is that if this deplorable policy is pursued everywhere our sport would be ruined altogether. All those who love sport for its own sake must resist its intrusion with all their might.

WORTH CONSIDERATION

It may be a thousand times better to do away with the club representation altogether. The I.F.A. would do well to consider the advisability of converting it into a limited body like the W.I.F.A. The latter has its shortcomings no doubt. But it has immense possibilities for doing good to the game. It may be worth their while to study the Constitution of the B.P.H.A. as well. They may adopt it as their basis with suitable modifications. Nowhere is there a question of communal representation or communal weightage. Only those who are interested in the development of these games are on their managing bodies. Sometimes others also get in. But their influences are not so damaging to sport as of those whose chief aim in life is communal advancement.

I.F.A. DESERVES WELL.

We shall await with anxiety the result of this unseemly squabble. The sooner it is amicably settled the better it is for all concerned. Because the longer it takes to patch up, the more bitter the estrangement will be. It will not do any good to the game. On the other hand, it will do incalculable harm. I have no doubt that those who have made Calcutta football what it is to-day will spare no pains to end the impasse soon. I only hope that religious fanaticism will have no place in this sporting affair. The I.F.A. which has shown a record of service enviable by all other sporting organisations in the land deserve well in the future.

Mr. Ishwar Dass, Lucknow artist, who was awarded the President's Gold Medal, at the Academy of Fine Arts Exhibition, Calcutta.

Competitors for the 4th annual open weight-lifting competition conducted by the Matunga Athletic Club, Bombay.

In The Land Of The Lamas

Sir Frederick O'Connor Recounts Strange Tales Of Tibet

IN 1905 the late King George and Queen Mary, then Prince and Princess of Wales, visited India.

Among the guests invited to meet them was the Tashi Lama of Tibet who, although he ranked second to the Dalai Lama, was considered by the Tibetans an even more holy manifestation of divinity. In his reminiscences, 'Things Mortal' (Hodder and Stoughton, 10s. 6d.), Loeut-Collonel Sir Frederick O'Connor, who accompanied the Lama, says that one of the functions they attended was

> a big parade of over 50,000 troops of all arms, under the command of General Sir Bindon Blood.....The Lama's carriage, an open phaeton, was placed near the saluting point. and I sat beside him and explained the proceedings. During the long, apparently interminable, procession of the troops, I noticed that the Lama called over one of his suite and whispered a few words to him, and the man slipped quietly away.

Later, Sir Frederick discovered that the Lama, unable to believe that so many soldiers existed in the world, had sent the man round to the back of the parade ground to make certain that he was not merely watching the same men marching round and round.

In Days Of Warren Hastings

Sir Frederick's first meeting with the Tashi Lama took place in Shigatse, the Lama's capital, where he had gone with a party of British officers. In greeting them the Lama, then aged twenty-two, said:—

> "I am pleased to see British officers again at Shigatse. I have always entertained feelings of friendship for the British, and I had very pleasant relations with the other British officers who have visited me on previous occasions."

This surprised Sir Frederick who knew that no other British officers had been to Shigatse during the Lama's lifetime, until he realized that the Lama

> in speaking of his friendship with other British officers was referring to the visits paid to two of his predecessors in the time of Warren Hastings, when Mr. Bogle came on a Mission to Shigatse in 1774 and Captain Turner in 1783.... Being as he and all the Tibetans believed, the same person as his predecessors only in a different shape, the Lama felt that in welcoming us he was merely carrying on his own policy after a lapse of some one hundred and thirty years.

Which, as Sir Frederick says, was a logical demonstration of the creed of reincarnation as accepted by the Tibetan Buddhists.

Plenty Of Explosives

Sir Frederick was a member of the British Military Mission to Tibet in 1903 which, when negotiations failed, became involved in some frontier skirmishes with the Tibetans. While a small British force, Sir Frederick among them, was quartered at Gyantze, the Tibetans occupied some nearby houses, from which they fired almost continuously at the British. It was decided to blow up the houses, and the officer in charge of the explosion party said to Sir Frederick,

> "If you are going to blow anything up, it's much better to err on the side of using too much explosive rather than too little." So it was decided that each charge was to consist, not of the usual little slabs of gun-cotton, but of whole boxes, containing some thirty pounds each enough to shake the foundations of the Great Pyramid!

This nearly led to trouble for Sir Frederick, who had been told to blow up the roof of one of the houses. The door was open, so he ran in, followed by two sappers:—

> The ground floor was dark and empty. All the defenders were collected on the roof. There was a steep ladder leading up to a sort of trap-door on the first floor, so I climbed up this and found another empty room, the two sappers following. We could hear the Tibetans rushing about and shouting and firing on the roof, but they did not seem to spot us. So I placed the box of gun-cotton in a corner touching two walls, lit the short fuse, told the sappers to bolt, and started to follow them down the ladder. So far so good. But the sapper in front of Sir Frederick was carrying a rifle with fixed bayonet which got wedged across the narrow ladder. "The fuse", says Sir Frederick, "(a matter of seconds) was burning merrily some two or three yards behind me." He gave the sapper a vigorous push, and together they landed in a heap at the foot of the ladder just as the explosion occurred.

Dangerous Curiosity

Neither was hurt, but Sir Frederick then climbed on to what was left of the roof to look at the damage:—

> The house next door was still unsubdued, and its defenders were firing away briskly at anything they could see. I was only about twelve feet away across a narrow lane. I wanted to see what they were up to, so I crawled to the edge and rashly popped my head up, and was immediately bowled over by a lump of lead in the shoulder, fired from a muzzle-loading "jingal", and sent rolling head-over-heels down the slope of the debris.

The bullet had passed through the fleshy part of his arm, and finally it came to rest near his back-bone. It was removed by the medical officer next day, and in a very short time Sir Frederick made a complete recovery.

Foreigners, Keep Out!

A short time before the 1918 Armistice, Sir Frederick was appointed to the post of British Resident in Nepal, a country which is, as he says, even more inaccessible than Tibet:—

> No foreigner, with the one exception of the British Minister and the members of his staff, can cross the border of Nepal without the express permission of the Nepalese Government; and even so no visitor, not even the British Envoy, can travel anywhere except along the main route from the Indian railway terminus at Raxaul to the capital, Katmandu, and within the confines of the Katmandu valley.

Occasionally, he adds, the Nepalese Government permits privileged guests to attend shooting camps held by the Prime Minister. Among these guests have been three Princes of Wales—later to become King Edward VII, King George V, and the Duke of Windsor. The camp prepared for King Edward in 1876, we are told, included 400 elephants and the party also "indulged in the rather unusual sport of chasing wild tusker elephants on horseback." King George who, as is well-known, was an excellent shot, bagged twenty-one tigers, as well as rhinos, deer and small game.

The Duke And The Snake

Sir Frederick himself was one of the guests at the shoot arranged for the Duke of Windsor in 1921. A magnificent camp was elaborately and carefully arranged by the Nepalese Government under the supervision of the Prime Minister's own sons and relatives. There was an electric-light plant, and big standard lamps lit up the camp by night, and all the tents had electric light. Water was brought in by pipes from a stream some distance away, and telephone wires had been erected stretching away from the camp east and west to centres where groups of elephants were kept in readiness so that news could be instantly sent in when a tiger had killed or a rhino had been marked down.

After tiger shooting, the Duke often rode out into more open country to "walk up" partridges, snipe and quail. It was on one of these tramps, says Sir Frederick, that

> he was attacked by a venomous snake, a king-cobra (hamadryad), the only Indian snake which ever wantonly attacks human beings. He saw it rustling along through the brushwood just in front of him, and fired one barrel of his shotgun at it, whereupon it turned and charged at him, and he killed it with his second barrel a few yards from his feet. It was a big snake, ten feet five inches in length, and deadly poisonous.

The Duke, we are told, was delighted with this adventure.

Service In Strange Lands

Sir Frederick spent most of his military life in out-of-the-way places, and wherever he was sent he took the trouble to learn the language, and to obtain a thorough knowledge of the people he was living amongst. During the last war, when he was British Consul at Shiraz in Persia, he was imprisoned for many months—thanks to the German Consul at Bushire who had stirred up anti-British feelings among the Persians, and since his retirement from active service in 1925 he has travelled widely—including in his journeys two visits to Hollywood where he met many of the local celebrities. All of which go to make "Things Mortal" something more than a dry record of military service abroad.

—"John O'London's Weekly."

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

(Continued From Page 8)

a spontaneous response. The articles of art or utility produced from waste and scrap before the feminine conservative tendency psychologically.

It is not merely such an exhibition but casual observation also of work of the school girls on various planes that defines the line of studies that must be evolved and one that would minimize the strain and destruction of personality of the school-girl while enhancing the appeal and interest of subjects that have irresistible attraction to the child and woman in school-girls.

On the plane of intellectual studies, adoption of the medium of mother-tongue and greater scope for self-expression through that medium in the development of the mind, better methods of imparting of education generally that would mark an advance on those that have been introduced under the existing regime of the Education Department and the University, correct and scientific training in physical development based on modern methods and in accord with the needs of social and national existence are all as essential.

GREATER EDUCATION

This Society's and similar schools are propagating education amongst classes that are economically much too enfeebled to afford the cost of commercial education that certain foreign agencies impart on commercial basis. Women's education must be popularized through reduction of its cost and this is possible when we extend greater measure of financial and other support to the societies that are carrying on the work of education amongst the classes that average very high indeed in the standard of intelligence although they are, under the existing conditions, undermined and impoverished. It is needless to state that there are border-line categories that are far from distinct amongst class and class so that these schools can well be developed into institutions that would train women of the working classes, that is to say, if and when these classes are sufficiently levelled up economically to afford such education for their children. They must, in fact, constitute a nucleus of a system that would cope with the demands of economically cheap but nationally valuable education for women in the city and province.

ULTIMATE GOAL

When the time comes as it must, the entire educational system could be switched up to undiluted national education—for national education must always remain our first and final ideal. And by the national education is meant, contrary to popular notion of such education an education that brings our women who possess a tradition of common culture and civilization that is deeply rooted historically in level with their sisters in modern civilized countries and enables them to live as fully, happily and prosperously as their sisters are doing in happier countries of the world.

THE POETRY OF PROF. ARMANDO MENEZES

(Continued from Page 9)

must produce a sympathetic echo:

If thy bright shadow, Angel of Delight;
Did not sometimes illuminate our ways:
Could we not, breaking from mechanic cages
Win certainty and reason in the night
Where Hamlet hesitates, Prometheus rages;
Where Strindberg gibbers—yea, where Tartuffe prays.

In the few drops of 'Lecrumae Rerum', the brief 'Elegy On A Child' opens behins with

Pure dewdrop whom the chill wind of death
Shook from the gloomy branches of our life

The 'In Memorium to Menezes Braganza', reproduced in this paper in 1938, has become a classic and is worthy of the great spirit to whom it has been addressed in token of his people's debt of affection and gratitude. These poignant lines are written by a man of courage and mark the decisive point of a battle won.

POINT AND COUNTERPOINT

The 'Counterpoint' is
A petal torn
From the wide universe, miraculous, ever-born
and the 'Platonics' must be reproduced for its sheer perfection:

My shadow must not stain
Your perfect light
But how to break the chain
Of mutual sight?

My voice must never fret
Your hushful ear;
But how can I forget
That you are near?

My hand must never touch
Your lily hand
But, should I drop so much
You will understand.

In 'Destiny' our hearts were closer-knit into wild hunger of the eyes and our bodies had entwined our minds 'pure impulse in their mesh' and the 'Flight' takes up the challenge and counters with a gesture full of such exquisite delicacy and tenderness of feeling:

I never was afraid of Love
and yet I dread
The luring sadness of your haunting eyes.
The proud ironic challenge of your mouth,
And all the luminous mystery which you shed.

'Dusk' expresses and sustains the same emotion with its indescribable intimate appeal:

Our mouths have never met;
Yet once, when dusk was thronging,
We have loved with lips of longing
And parted with regret

and is extended also in 'Love in the City'. The pieces that follow are variable in theme, inspiration and mood but express a uniform level of lyrical gift and the power of its accurate articulation. They all evoke with the same degree of success the mood, thought and sadness patterned in smooth, finely chiselled and effortless phrases.

SONG IN FOREIGN SOIL

In 'Transpositions', 'You Are Not Dead' from the Spanish expresses the feeling of the original that was born in the midst of tragedy, in the midst of horror and in the midst of heroism that in its blinding grandeur expressed the frustrated soul of Spain that we must mourn...Antero de Quental's cry is not 'veiled in mist' but gives a stab of pain—the pain and tragedy and frustration of idealism:

Seeking from Shape the pure Idea in vain
.....
The brand that dooms a poet burns my brain:
And seated amid imperfect shapes, I wear
My desolate and broken life away.

Quental's 'Spectres' and other sonnets also contain the wistful and tormented quality of romanticism. The two French poems too fit in the atmosphere of the anthology.

DISCORDANT NOTE

But the 'Fisherman's Song' 'after a popular Marathi song' is a blemish as well as a reproach both to Menezes and to us. In the first place, the original of this song is popular in the sense that cheap cinema songs are popular-nothing more nor less. In the second place, Marathi poetry, in its culture as Menezes must be perfectly well aware, is much too great for this song of Mr. Kanekar's (which incidentally gains in 'popularity' through the 'double entendre' that is however inferior and vulgar than that of the least important 'lavani'). In the third place, Prof. Menezes is giving an affront to Marathi poetry by allowing this poem to be included in an anthology that is worthy of the songs of Tilak, Thombre, Tambe, not to mention the number of highly accomplished great and interesting poets who have maintained the noble heritage of Marathi poetry and literature. It seems to me a pity that the professor should have wasted his gifts on this distinctly trashy (even the 'patois' in the original is hybridized) 'popular' poem. He can perhaps best make amends by studying and reproducing some of the really beautiful and interesting Marathi lyrics.

Lt.-Col. Bharucha, Inspector-General Civil Hospitals, Punjab, gave away the prizes at the annual sports of the Amritsar Medical School.

Fancy dress competition held at the occasion in which several competitors took part.

Photo shows: One of the competitors dressed as Hitler supporting the other competitor (Italy) when the latter had died after being struck by Britain.

GET 'THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING'

says Father Kruschen. **Life is what your stomach makes it! How can you expect to keep smiling, to look or feel your best, when constipation is spreading poisons through your system? When your kidneys are slowed up in passing poisons out of your body?**

Take a look at Father Kruschen. Always full of life. Always sees the bright side of things. A young man still, in spite of his years. And why? Because he takes Kruschen Salts. Kruschen Salts keep his stomach acting regularly, his liver and kidneys working properly.

It's so easy. Take 'the little daily dose' in your early morning cup of tea. Goodbye to lie-abed feelings, bad temper, early evening lassitude! You'll have "that Kruschen feeling" instead.

Kruschen Salts is taken by millions of people throughout the world. Why shouldn't you join that happy band? Get a bottle of Kruschen to-day, and start to-morrow morning.

READ HOW THIS BOMBAY MAN KNOCKED TEN YEARS OFF HIS AGE:—

Constipation Ended, Rheumatism Gone —He feels 20 Years Younger. *"Having taken Kruschen Salts regularly for six months. I should like to be able to proclaim its excellence and beneficial results from the housetops. Although for seven years I suffered continually from constipation, dizziness, rheumatism and backache, I am now as fit as I was 20 years ago. I am 65, and have never felt so well.'* A. P., Matunga, Bombay.

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT Kruschen FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

An interesting programme of Sports Competitions has been arranged by the Bombay Provincial Balkanji-Bari for all Bombay Branches of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association on Sunday, March 23. at the Gokalibai High School, Vile Parle, at 4-30 p.m.

* * * *

Sports Competitions

The following will be the items of sports:—

For boys and girls both: 1. Three-legged Race; 2. 110 Yards' Race; 3. Blind Man's Buff; 4. Spoon and Lemon Race; 5. Musical Chairs 6 Slow Cycling Race; For girls only: 7. Finding the Coin; For boys only: 8. Catching the Plantain.

Sports competitions for boys and girls upto 12 years old and for boys and girls from 12 to 16 years old will be held separately. Several prizes will be awarded.

Members and Companions of the Balkan-ji-Bari are requested to give their names for the various competitions that they may like to take part in, to the Secretaries of the Local Branches, or send them directly to the General Secretary, Shri Indra Vasawada, M.A. Narayen Nivas, Juhu Road, Vile Parle, as early as possible

* * * *

Workers' Meeting

A general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Executive Committee of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association will be held to-day at 4 p.m. at Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta's place, New Patkar Blocks, Turner Road, Bandra. All Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Branches and active workers of the Association have also been invited to attend.

The most important items on the Agenda are: (1) Discussion on —a. Children's Central Library; b. Poor Children's Fund; c. Children's Hobbies; d. Children's Exhibition; e. Children's sports; f. Children's trip to and tour in Sind

(2) Resolutions sent by Shri Jayant Pandya: a. that a strong Committee be appointed for the collection of Bari funds; b. that arrangements be made to publish an annual report of the Association and to send it throughout India.

(3) Proposals sent by Shrimati Harshdaben Diwanji that Children's Competitions in—a. Indoor games, such as Carom, etc.; b. Outdoor games, such as Badminton etc., and c. Spinning, may be arranged.

(4) Suggestions received from Shri Harjivan Somaiya in connection with re-organising and establishing on permanent basis the Balkan-ji-Bari Branch at Matunga.

* * * *

Children's Mela

A Children's Mela was arranged on the Mahashivratri Day, Monday, February 24, at the Harijan Nivas, Shradhanand Road, Vile Parle, in the evening. Children of the Harijan Nivas itself and Balkan-ji-Baris of Bandra, Khar, Santa Cruz and Vile Parle gathered on the grounds there at 5 p.m.

After playing games for about an hour, a programme of songs and stories was gone through. The proceedings began with a prayer song by Shri Indra Vasawada. Then Shri Vani sang a couple of songs and related a good story. Shri Manubhai also related a story. After that Shrimati Damyanti Devi imitated an old woman's anxiety for her grand son's food, which made everyone laugh.

The programme was made interesting by Shri Dwarkadas Udeshi's now and again relating some anecdotes. Shri Prabhubhai thanked the organisers and then after the distribution of light refreshments, a cinema show of comic films was screened, which delighted the children very much.

Among those present on the occasion, besides the office-bearers of the Balkan-ji-Bari were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vakil, Mr. Kantilal Kasotia and Mrs. Dhanuben Upadhyaya.

* * * *

March "Pushpa"

The March 1941 issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" is ready. In this issue certain special features have been introduced, namely, "I Wonder Why" and "Our Pets", have been started, besides the ones already appearing, namely, "An Expedition Over Planets", etc. etc.

The problem whether we can find the Truth or not has been discussed, and a number of interesting stories and beautiful pictures together with the usual features of games, tricks, smiles, hobbies, etc. etc., have been given

Do you know what is there in the darkness? Are you aware of the life of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu? What are the relations of the Rock and the Sea? How from unbroken words you can prepare meaningful words?

The above and many other things you will read and enjoy in the March issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." If you are not its permanent subscriber, send for this copy to-day, enclosing three annas stamps from the Manager, "PUSHPA", 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

* * * *

A Noble Boy

By Thakorbhai N. Mistry

Avinash and Madhav were two friends. They loved each other so much that each was ever ready to sacrifice his life for the other. Indeed, their friendship was envied by others.

Avinash was a boy from a noble family while Madhav came of a low family. They both were in the same class at school.

Avinash was the cleverer of the two. When they appeared for the examination, everybody expected that he would secure the first rank.

But that did not happen, as Avinash had left many questions unanswered, so Madhav topped the list and won the prize.

Avinash was asked by his friends how it was that he fared so badly. At first he would give no answer, but at length when he was too much pressed, he said:

"I could have answered every question, but Madhav's mother is just dead and I could not be so mean to take the first place; he needed some comfort."

A Misunderstanding

"King John was a very bad man, daddy," said the professor's little daughter. "Fancy him running over the poor people with his motor cars!"

"Goodness! Where did you learn that?" asked the professor.

"Well, my teacher told us that King John ground down the people with his taxes!" she replied.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan."—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

Balkan-ji-Bari Groups which joined in the programme at Vile Parle on the Maha-Shivratri evening: From top to bottom—Harijans, Santa Cruz, Bandra, Vile Parle and Khar.

Bombay Suburban children had a gala time on Monday, February 24, when they met at the Harijan Niwas, Vile Parle: They had games, stories, songs and a programme of comic films.

Boys and Girls of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association: From left to right—Sis. Damyanti, Bro. Dina Rangnekar. Sis. Charu Jayakar, Sis. Bhagwani Kisan, Bro. Jay Kripalani, Bro. Ajit Mehta, Sis. Nalu Ramarao, Bro. Santu Hazari and Sis. Pushpa—some of them celebrated last week and some will celebrate this week their birthdays: We wish them all many happy returns of the day!

A Page For Women

Her Rival Is A Ghost

(BY REGINE.)

Dear Regine:

I just came back from my honeymoon to learn I have a rival in my husband's affections. I knew, of course, (even though ours was a whirlwind courtship) that he had been married before and had lost his wife. But somehow I never regarded her as a definite factor in my own life. Fram, said he, loved me, the day after we met and these last six weeks have been like pages torn out of a fairy tale book. He has been marvellous to me.. jewels, clothes .. a trip to Agra and best of all the tenderness of his love for me. It has all been exquisite up to now.

I came home to his apartment to find it beautifully furnished.. but all the hands and mind of the other woman, his first wife. Consequently her personality permeates the house... her deep carpets, whereas I like little scatter rugs.. her damask draperies when I go for hand blocked linens .. her twin jade lamps silk-shaded, instead of lampshades made of ancient parchment which I happen to prefer.

The bedroom is even worse.. twin walnut beds with apricot silk spreads..an elaborate monogram on each.. the turquoise carpeting... the silk rope, tied-back hangings. All of it is so very beautiful, but not for me.

Do you think I dare tell Fram how I feel? I know he is devoted to his first wife's memory and I don't want to do or say anything that will make him think I am jealous or petty. But I cry almost all day.. until Fram comes home at which time I try to control myself. By then, I am usually cried out anyway. What can I do? Please tell me.—CRUSHED.

* * * *

My dear.. I sympathize with you completely because you are really in a worse way than if some living woman felt she had a claim in his affections.

Obviously your rival is a glamorous ghost and you will have to find out in some way how you can keep her one time existence from intruding itself on your memory.

Tell your husband slowly and pleasantly that you would like to refurnish the house according to your own taste..and his. Most men enjoy the type of furnishings you described even though they are not as pretentious as the more showy brand. Tell him you appreciate his feelings about his dead wife.. but that you are living and need to express your own personality. I think you will find, once you have changed the interior of your house, that her ghost will begin to edge away.

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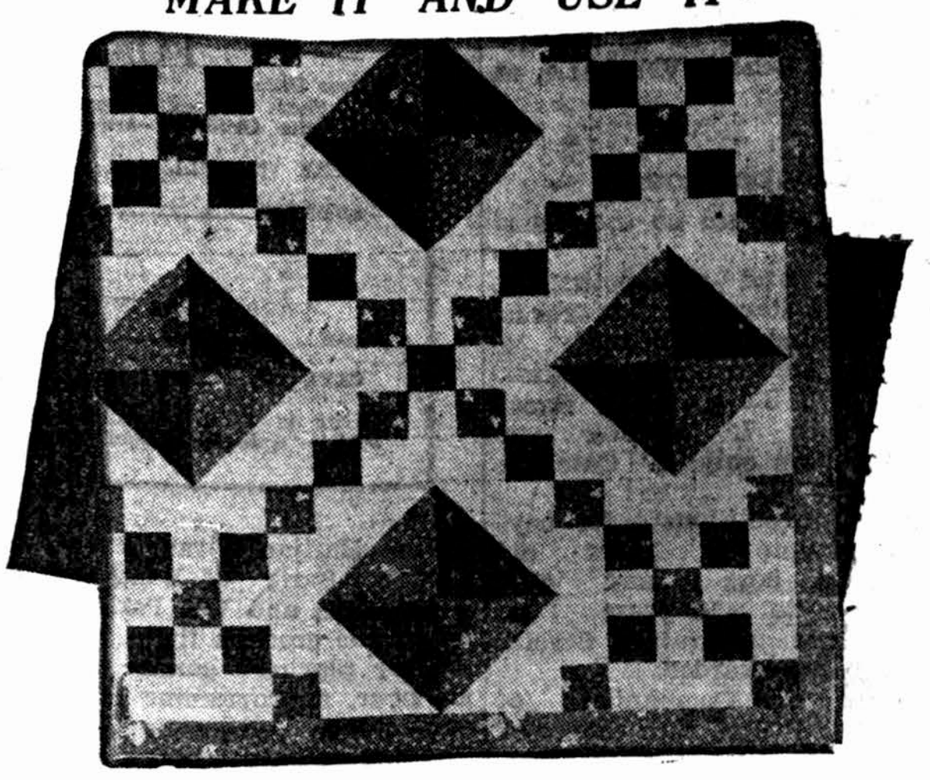
MAKE IT AND USE IT



WAIT! Don't throw out those scraps of material that seem useless. Remember the patchwork quilt! Any odd pieces of cloth can make an attractive quilt—if you have a good pattern. To-day's design is not only charming but simple to make, too. Composed entirely of triangles and squares, many figures can be cut at one time. Keep your colours bright for a gay effect.

(COPYRIGHT)

How to win that most prized possession ..a beautiful Complexion

Do you sometimes wonder how other women *happen* to be blessed with a beautiful complexion —the kind of complexion that invites romance and makes life worth while?

It is all so easy. Each night erase the cares of the day from your skin with Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream. This snow white cream removes every trace of clogging dirt from the pores and day by day leaves your skin softer and smoother.

But a beautiful skin needs protection. To guard your complexion against the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust, use Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream. This delicately perfumed cream, though absolutely invisible, cleverly hides little skin blemishes and makes your complexion young looking and lovely. Your make-up goes on smoother—it remains fresh and enchanting longer.

Get a jar of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream and Perfect Vanishing Cream today. Your skin will take on a new beauty that will delight you and be the envy of other women.

Other Famous
Daggett & Ramsdell
Beauty Creations

Perfect Skin Lotion— *A refreshing astringent that stimulates circulation and removes excessive oiliness.*

Perfect Face Powder— *Blends perfectly with your natural colouring and clings for hours.*

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

D88-1

MARVEL OF PLASTIC SURGERY

Hours in a sea covered with burning oil at Dunkirk cost Corporal Ernest Law, of Shefield, his face.

But such are the wonders of plastic surgery that now, after many operations, he has a new face.

When the ship in which he was leaving Dunkirk was bombed, he, with others, was ordered to throw himself overboard. Oil on the water was set alight by German planes and the men were terribly burned.

Corporal Law, now home on leave, said recently he had very largely to thank two German doctors in the South of England for his new face.

NOSE REBUILT

"I had no face," he said, "Now I have new cheeks, taken from the skin of my legs, and a new nose, built up from the flesh of my arm.

"One ear has been rebuilt, and now I have eyebrows. The skin was grafted on. It grew, and the scars disappeared."

When his leave is up he is going back to a hospital facial unit for more operations. His eyelids have to be attended to, and so has his other ear. When this is done he expects his face will be normal.—("News Chronicle").

Mr. Jitendra, son of Mr. Kantawala, Ceylon Trade Commissioner in Bombay, was married to Miss Kishorie, daughter of Dr. Gorakshakar at Worli a few days ago.

DADDY was confined to bed with influenza, and mother was busy sterilizing the dishes he had been using.

"Why do you do that, mummy?" asked four-year-old Jeannie.

"Because, dear, Daddy has germs, and the germs get on the dishes he uses. I boil the dishes and that kills the germs."

Jeannie reflected for a moment or two and then said: "Mummy, why not boil Daddy and get rid of all the germs at once "

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Releases From Japan

(BY MURIEL NISSEN)

Two commemorative sets have been released from Japan—each consisting of two values.

One set marks the 2,600 th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, dating from the accession to the throne of the Emperor Jimmu Tenno, founder of the present dynasty. The 4 sen, dark green pictures the peak of Mount Takachio, and the 20 sen, dark blue presents Kashiwara Shrine.

The second set marks the fiftieth anniversary of the Rescript on Education, said to be the foundation of national education in Japan. This proclamation was made on October 30th, 1890 by the late Emperor Meiji. The rescript was deemed necessary to provide a guide for the people between the theories of Confucian philosophy and the new educational ideas which were coming into Nippon in the wake of Western civilization. The 2 sen purple depicts the ceremony whereby the Emperor granted the rescript, and the 4 sen green presents Japanese characters denoting loyalty and filial piety.

Norwegian Release

A second charity set portraying Fridtj of Nansen, Arctic explorer, has been released from Norway. The stamps are similar to those issued in 1935, but with less inscriptive matter. Only the designation of value and the wording "Norge-Nasjonahjelpen" (Norway, National Relief) are included. Values and colours are: 10 ore plus 10o dark green, 15o plus 10o brown, 2-o plus 10o red, and 30o plus 10o dark blue.

It is also reported from Norway that a new issue of the kroner values is to be released to replace the portraits of King Haakon, now forbidden by Nazi edict. The new values will use the regular lion design.

King Michael Portrayed

Portraits of King Michael appear on two new sets from Rumania, one being a regular postage release and the other a semi-postal item. The postage set features a head-and-shoulders portrait of the youthful monarch, in military attire, and appears in the following denominations: 1 leu purple, 2L orange, 5L rose, 10L red-purple, 12L ultramarine, 16L blue green and 25L dark green. The semi-postal set, surtax of which is to be applied to the Winter Relief fund, presents a profile portrait of the King, in the following values: 1L plus 0.50L yellow-green, 2.50L plus 0.50L dark green, 3L plus 0.50L purple, 3.50L plus 0.50L carmine, 4L plus 1L brown, 6L plus 1L blue, and 14L plus 1L dark blue.

Another Kingly Portrait

Another monarch of a Balkan State to appear in philately's gallery this week is King Boris of Bulgaria, whose visage adorns the two values of a new set. Values and colours are: 1 leva pale green and 2L, carmine.

More Overprints

Spain has created an air-mail stamp by overprinting the 1935 2 pesetas indigo and gray-blue stamp in the "Autogiro over Seville" design with "Correo Aereo" in black. The new value appearing on the surcharge is "1.20 ptas".

Charkhari, one of the Feudatory States of Central India which still issues its own postage paper, has re-issued the half-anna red of 1909 in chocolate, and the la light green of the same design in dark brown.

Thailand (Philately's Siam) has released its first parcel post item since 1927. The new stamp was produced by overprinting the 15 satangs carmine and 25s dark blue of the 1925 air mail series with a native inscription designating the new purpose of the adhesive.

In Poland, four values of the recent pictorial series have been surcharged for charity work. These four stamps are all printed in olive with the surcharge added at the bottom together with a red cross. Values so treated are: 12 pfg. plus 8 pfg.; 24 pfg. plus 16 pfg.; 50 pfg. plus 50 pfg.; and 80 pfg. plus 80 pfg.

Colombia is meeting a shortage of 15 centavos airmail stamps with two overprints. The designation "15 cts." is printed in black on the 30c of the 1932-39 airmail series and in red on the 40c of the same set. In both cases the original denomination numerals have been covered with a bar.

Mexico's New President

Continuing what seems to be an established policy of issuing stamps in large size and streamlined design, Mexico has released a commemorative set in honour of the inauguration of the new President, Manuel Avila Camacho. The series is made up of a postage set of three values, and an airmail set, also of three values. The design, which is uniform on all denominations, presents a helmsman at the wheel, an allegory not difficult to fathom. No descriptive inscription is given, other than the date, "1 Diciembre de 1940". In the postage section the stamps are: 2 centavos, orange and black; 5c, blue-green and brown; 10c gray-green and brown. For airmail use the values are: 20c gray and orange; 40c brown and green; 1 Peso, purple and red.

Brazil Honours Mother Country

This year Portugal has celebrated the 800th anniversary of independence, with accompanying postal tribute. Now Brazil has released postage paper honouring Portuguese history.

Commemorating both the 800th anniversary of independence, dating from the crowning of Alfonso Henriques as first king of Portugal in 1190, and the three hundredth anniversary of the crowning of John IV, first king of the House of Braganza, Brazil has released a 1,200 reis stamp in blue picturing the proclamation of King John in 1640. The stamp bears the triple dates, "1140-1640-1940", together with the inscription, "Centenarios de Portugal". The importance of the "1640" anniversary is that it marked the end of Spanish influence in Portugal. For the sixty years previous the Portuguese were under Spanish domination, ruled by King Phillip 11 of Spain. In 1640 the Duke of Braganza expelled the Spaniards, and was consequently crowned King.

Coffee Propaganda

A stamp set designed to publicize the coffee of Salvador, has been released by that republic. The set consists of five values, each of which modestly proclaims that "El Cafe de el Salvador es el mejor del Mundo" (The coffee of Salvador is the best in the world). Pictured as the central design is a branch of a coffee tree, showing the leaves and berries. Designed for air-mail use, the stamps have the following values and colours: 15 centavos, yellow-brown; 20c green; 25c violet; 30c brown and 1 Colon black.

"Winter Relief"

The annual "Winterhilfswerk" semi-postal set has been released by Germany, and consists of nine values. Each stamp pictures a building, not identified on the adhesive. Values and colours are: 3 pfg. plus 2pfg, brown; 4pfg plus 3pfg, slate blue; 5pfg plus 3 pfg, bright green; 6pfg plus 4pfg, dark green; 8pfg plus 4pfg, sepia; 12pfg plus 6pfg, carmine; 15 pfg plus 10pfg, purple; 25pfg plus 15pfg, dark blue; 40pfg plus 35pfg, violet.

Red Cross Item

From Denmark comes a semi-postal charity item with a value of 10 ore plus 5 ore in deep violet. The design presents a portrait of Queen Alexandrine, together with the Red Cross emblem. Proceeds are to be devoted to Red Cross work.

Child-Welfare Items

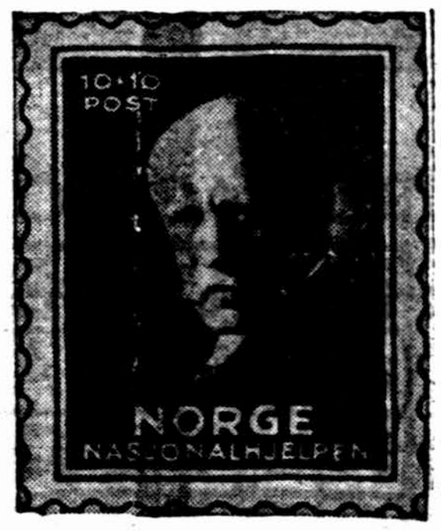
Several Latin-American countries have authorized special postage paper for Child Welfare funds.

Cuba has released a postal tax stamp, use of which is obligatory on all mail from December 1st through January 31st, in addition to regular postage. The specific purpose of the adhesive is to raise funds to combat the spread of tuberculosis among children.

Another semi-postal release is an issue from Costa Rica. The basic items for this set are the Child Welfare Congress Commemoratives, printed some time ago, and never released. Re-issued with an over-print, the stamps now commemorate the Pan-American "Day of Health" (Dia Pan-Americano de la Salud), which was celebrated throughout Latin America on December 2nd. The set consists of five postage and nine airmail values.

Cachet Offered

To honour the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Gotham Stamp and Cover Club, Chapter 8, American Air Mail Society, a special cachet and philatelic seal will be issued. All those sending a stamped, addressed, unsealed envelope will receive the printed cachet, and into each envelope will be inserted one complimentary seal. Additional seals may be had for one cent each.



Overprints From Holland

Postal activities in the German-occupied territories of Europe are, for the most part, veiled in considerable obscurity, and it is rarely that news comes through. One recent item concerns the Netherlands, which has issued a series of seventeen overprinted stamps to replace the Queen Wilhelmina portraits. The basic items are the 3 cent green, numeral-of-value design of the 1924-26 issue. Overprinted values are in black with a series of concentric circles. Surcharged figures are: 5c, 7 1|2c, 10c, 12 1|2c, 17 1|2c, 20c, 22 1|2c 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c. 70c 80c, 1 guilder, 2.50g, 5g.

Stamp Teasers

1. Where is Laja Waterfall and what stamp pictures it?
2. On what stamp is a Weather vane featured?
3. A State Chariot majestically appears on what adhesive?
4. "The Gate of Three Towers" is shown on what stamp?
5. What stamp design pictures a group of youthful inventors proudly displaying the results of their work?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. A Bolivian stamp of 1938 presents the "Torch of Knowledge" as its design.
2. A scene on a 1937 stamp of French Equatorial Africa pictures a planeflying over Stanley Pool on the Congo River.
3. Lithuania, in 1934, released a stamp portraying the "Dark Angel".
4. A herd of wild elephants may be seen on a 1935 adhesive of Ceylon.
5. A Portuguese Commemorative set, issued in 1894, pays tribute to Prince Henry the Navigator on the occasion of the fifth centenary of his birth. One of the scenes in the set shows the prince directing the course of his ships.
6. An aeroplane carrying gold ore is shown on a 1935 stamp of New Guinea.
7. Lake Yojoa is in Honduras, and a stamp of that republic issued in 1931 will show you a view of it.
8. A 1937 stamp of Manchukuo shows a pouter pigeon.
9. Manco Capoc, founder of the Inca Dynasty, is portrayed on a Peruvian stamp of 1896.
10. A statue of Jason is presented on a 1938 set of Denmark, issued to commemorate the sculptor of the work, Bertel Thorvaldsen.

(Copyright)

puzzles and pastimes

THE MAGIC CUT-OUT SQUARE

R	O	U	G	E	B	A	R	O	N
O	P	N	R	A	A	T	I	C	A
N	U	T	E	R	D	E	F	E	E
G	R	I	A	S	T	R	U	A	N
S	A	E	T	H	E	A	R	N	S
S	A	G	G	A	D	A	D	I	E
A	D	E	R	S	D	R	E	A	S
R	A	T	A	N	L	E	V	E	R
G	R	E	E	D	G	R	E	E	T
E	A	R	S	H	A	S	I	T	H

HERE is something new in a fascinating cut-out puzzle whose solution forms a word square. To solve this puzzle, proceed as follows:

First cut out the large square of letters. This, as you will observe, is divided into 100 small squares, each of which is lettered.

Next, letter horizontally from left to right the four smaller squares, indicated by heavy lines, A, B, C and D, and then divide the large square in quarters, cutting along the heavy horizontal and vertical lines.

Your next step is to number horizontally, from left to right, each of the 25 squares in the A, B, C and D sections. With a colored pencil then shade in the lettered squares as follows:

Section A: Squares numbered 1, 3, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 20, 21 and 23.

Section B: Squares 1, 3, 5, 8, 12, 15, 18, 20 and 22.

Section C: Squares 1, 3, 8, 12, 14, 18, 20, 22 and 24.

Section D: Squares 2, 5, 6, 9, 13, 16, 19 and 23.

Now with small, sharp-pointed scissors neatly cut out each of the shaded squares in all four sections. Then place each of the four sections one on top of the other until the letters that show through form a word square, the words of which are suggested by the following definitions:

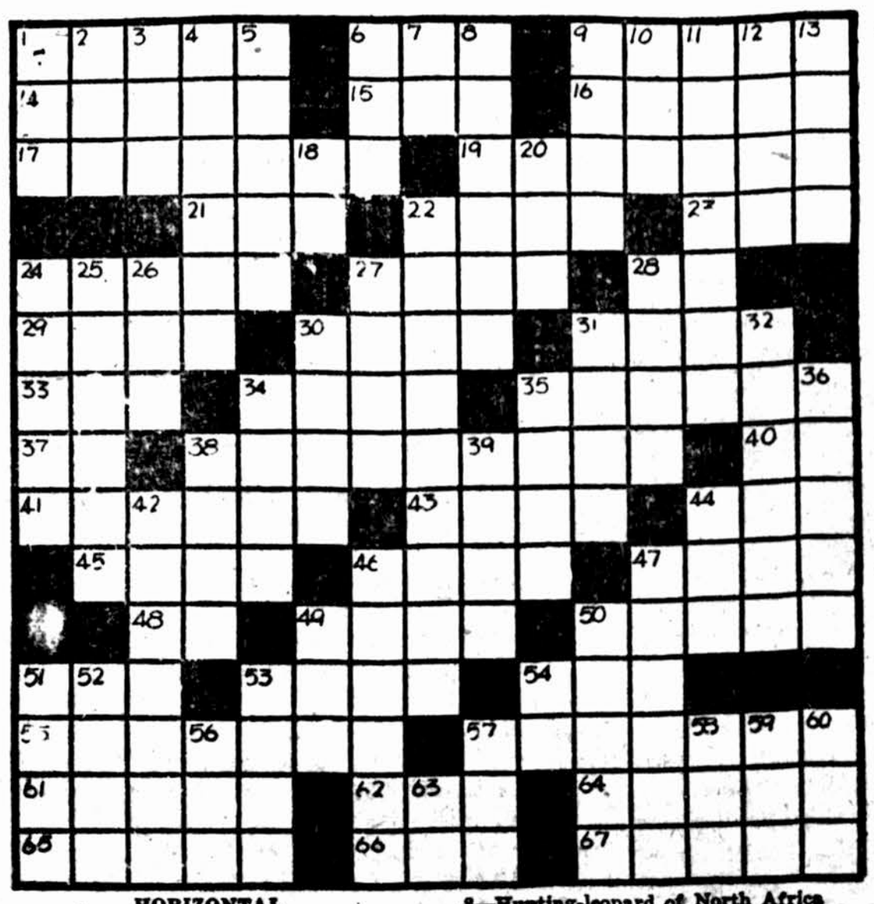
1. To avoid by sudden turning aside.
2. Musical form of the drama.
3. To prevent from doing by some danger, difficulty or penalty.
4. Holding a chief or prominent rank, or having much power.
5. Soil as distinguished from rock.

Word-Ladder

S	T	A	R
M	O	O	N

No astronomer can do it, but you can change a *star* into a *moon* in five or six steps, changing only one letter each time, but leaving a word with each step.

CROSS-QUIZ PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

1—Couches
6—Neuralgic twitch
9—Apportioned
14—Who is the heroine of Lewis Carroll's famous stories for children?
15—Tree of the olive family
16—Coast region and islands of Asia Minor
17—What French navigator discovered the St. Lawrence river?
19—Entrap
21—Tavern
22—Summit
23—Hindu cymbals
24—Serious
27—Short for Matthew
28—Exclamation
29—Part in a play
30—North American rail
31—Sea-bird
32—Japanese sash
34—Portico
35—Chaff-like bract
37—River in Italy
38—Who is Prime Minister of Great Britain?
40—New version (Abbr.)
41—Engraved with a corrosive instrument
43—Roman goddess of the moon
44—American humorist
45—Stated
46—Period of fasting
47—Aroma
48—Symbol for manganese
49—What English statesman opposed Lord North's policy before the American Revolution?
50—Facade
51—Mineral spring
53—Economize
54—Sheltered side
55—Pertaining to the sense of touch
57—What country recently acquired Northern Transylvania from Roumania?
61—Additional
62—Greek letter
64—What was the former name of Chosen?
65—Mexican common laborers
66—However
67—Confine in a cage

VERTICAL

1—Cyst
2—Palm leaf
3—Evergreen
4—Busy
5—On the banks of what river is Notre Dame de Paris located?
6—Black oily liquid
7—Exists
8—Hunting-leopard of North Africa
9—Flat circular plate
10—Incalculable period of time
11—What is the first name of the French novelist France?
12—Italian coin
13—Chinese coin
18—Printer's measure
20—Burmese demon
22—Advocate
24—Feel one's way
25—Mechanical men
26—Mohammedan name
27—Waste land covered with heath
28—Who is the American Secretary of State?
30—Large-headed nail
31—Festivity
32—Who was the Republican candidate for President in 1936?
34—Cast off
35—Liquid measure
36—Turn outwards
38—Part of the face
39—Pursue game
42—Who was recently inaugurated as President of Mexico
44—Pass
46—Uniform worn by servants
47—What is the home state of Senator McNary?
49—Churn
50—Barrier
51—Halt
52—Top of the head
53—Titles of respect
54—Symbol for Lutecium
56—Decimal unit
57—Very warm
58—Provide with weapons
59—An enclosure
60—Steer wildly
63—Masculine pronoun

PENNY PROBLEM

ASSUMING that you had 1,000 pennies and 10 paper bags, how many pennies would you place in each bag so that if you were required to pay out any sum from one cent to ten dollars you could do so without disturbing the pennies in the bags.

What Relation?

Once there was a miser who had a brother. This brother died, but the deceased had no brother. What is all this?

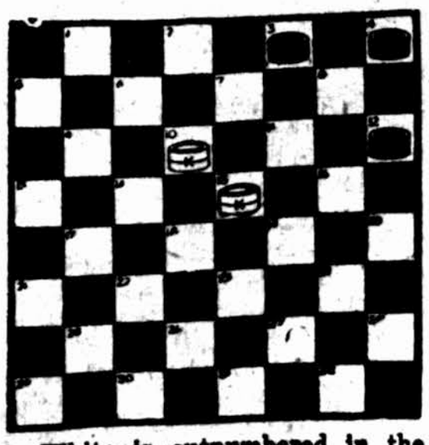
WILLIE'S EARNINGS

DURING his Christmas vacation, Willie earned a substantial amount of money running errands and shoveling snow. For each thing he did Willie was always paid a silver coin, of which there were four denominations represented.

When Willie counted up his earnings he found that three denominations of the coins amounted to the same number of dollars each. He had twice as many 50-cent pieces as dollar coins, and twice as many dimes as quarters.

How many coins of each of the four denominations did Willie have and what was the total amount he earned?

WHITE TO DRAW



White is outnumbered in the above problem, but it can end the game in a draw if the proper moves are made. It's White's turn.

(For Solutions See Page 39)

The Loafer's Last Laugh

BILL, the town loafer, had been arrested so many times for loitering and pandering that the civic-minded citizens of Blinkville decided it was time to do something about it. Bill's reputation had spread to the surrounding villages and the Blinkville residents were suffering because of the adverse notoriety the town was receiving.

So a meeting was called and most of the town's leading citizens attended. One of them came with a resolution which called for the mayor to run Bill right out of town. Mrs. Snitzel, who offered the resolution, was in the midst of reading it to the gathered throng when a messenger arrived and handed an envelope to the temporary chairman.

The chairman interrupted Mrs. Snitzel's resolution to read the message the envelope contained, but he could not make out what it meant, so he read it aloud to the meeting:

ANF OPB HOD PE HPFODGF EPC LJEF FON UPYEF EFDCN.

It was signed "Bill."

Everyone was puzzled except one man, who made a hobby of solving cryptograms. He quickly translated it and then said:

"Under the circumstances, I think we had better adjourn the meeting."

What did the message say?

ART OF CAMOUFLAGE!

(Continued from Page 3)

of the general arrangement. If necessary, alterations are made.

Then, when the desired results have been obtained, a colour photograph is taken of it, the complete plan is drawn to scale, and the whole scheme is applied to the actual site. Finally, an aircraft is used to make a complete inspection when the camouflage work has been carried out, and further photographs are taken in case alterations are required. Camouflage and dazzle painting were introduced in the last war, and nets were used behind guns, transport and ammunition dumps. Such means of concealment are being resorted to by the enemy in this war, but of course there has been a marked development in the methods used. Reports have been made that at places in Holland and Belgium the Luftwaffe is using dummy aircraft on the ground to mislead our bombers. This, too, was a plan evolved in the last war and was first used by the French. In the science of camouflage Germany is in no way ahead of Britain. A special section of the Research and Experiments Department of the Ministry of Home Security is constantly working on the problems associated with it.

4,500 MILES PER HOUR?

It May Be A Distant Dream But "Breakfast In Paris, Lunch In New York" Will Soon Be Possible

What is the ultimate limit of air speed? Can it reach the velocity of sound—750 miles per hour—in the stratosphere? Dr. Edgar B. Schieldrop concludes his illustrated "Conquest of Space and Time" series—"The Air" (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.)—with some interesting speculations on this problem of the future. Without altering our methods to any notable extent, he says, we can increase the speed of our traffic 'planes to 375 miles per hour by utilizing the more favourable atmospheric conditions at greater altitudes. Several United States lines are already working at considerable heights. One authority, Bernt Balchen, believes that we will soon see traffic flying at 27,000 feet. Wiley Post, experimenting in the higher strata, maintained an average speed of 335 miles per hour for a number of hours. Agello, under special record-breaking conditions, actually flew 440 miles per hour, writes Trevor Allen in "John O'London's Weekly".

SHRINKING WORLD.

On this basis the world has virtually shrunk to 1-70th of its size in Roman times; the Atlantic is a mere English Channel which can be crossed in nine hours from Paris to New York. This prospect is not Utopian, but possible on the day traffic demands justify it. "It will be an economic rather than a technical question as to whether, in the near future, we are to fix a distance between the continents which will permit us to breakfast in Paris and lunch in New York a little later."

At an altitude of ten miles, Dr. Schieldrop points out, the air pressure is only a tenth of that on the earth, the sky is darker, and we can see the largest stars throughout the twenty-four hours; astronomical observations of position can therefore be made throughout the trip. Data available from Picard and others indicate that winds are slight and steady. From this height it is possible to glide to any desired spot within a circle of 300 miles diameter—and it would be strange if there were no aerodrome or ship in an area of 80,000 square miles in the event of engine failure. "We shall be able to cross and recross the Atlantic in a day, and still have time for a little lunch at the Waldorf Astoria."

4,500 MILES AN HOUR.

Many people even consider that stratosphere flying will permit a speed of 4,500 miles per hour! But Dr. Schieldrop reminds them that if the air is rarefied ten times, the bearing surfaces of the 'plane must be ten times larger. Propeller force sinks to one-tenth, so that must also be made larger, and the number of revolutions increased. Even supposing a 'plane could move at the speed of sound, it would be "accompanied by a terrific noise. The line of sound which passes on would not move any faster than the 'plane itself, and therefore be filled with more and more force of sound."

It is impossible, he adds, to say how a 'plane would behave if it were to compete with sound; there are, however, no technical obstacles in the way of increasing speed from the present figure of 450 to 600 or even 620 miles per hour; but it will be a little difficult to reach the last 200.

RIVAL OF ANGELS.

Behind all this is the vital question: "Will man be able to control and keep in check the mechanism of speed which he himself has created? In other words, will our wisdom and self-restraint in human things in the end be equal to our mental power and our scientific and engineering ability?" Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon makes a kindred point in his preface:—

In flight, man with his genius invented something that was to rival the angels and bring forward a new understanding to the world. It has now become the angel of death because of the foolishness of man. Will it always be so? We hope not.

Dr. Schieldrop surveys the whole evolution of flight with the thoroughness of his previous volumes: "The Railway, The High Seas, The Highway." Over 300 pages of photographs, diagrams, and comprehensive text are good war-time value at the price.

Disconsolate Angler: "I wonder if fishes ever laugh?"

Industrial Activities In Dewas State

Opening Ceremony Of New Textile Mill

In the presence of a large and representative gathering, consisting of peasants, princes, commercial magnates and labourers, the opening ceremony of the premises of Shri Maharani Mhalsabai Cotton Mills, at Dewas (Junior), was performed on the 21st February. Among those present were H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, H. H. Maharaja Saheb of Dewas (Junior), the Yuvaraj of Dewas, the Princess of Dewas, Shetts, Gokuldas Dungersey, Amritlal K. Kanji and Amratlal Kalidas (of Bombay), Gulabchandji, Chaganlalji, Mansukhlalji, and Kanyalal Bhandari of Indore, Govindji and Popatbhai (the two leading merchants of British E. Africa), the Thakore Saheb of Puncher, Sarwan and Amleta, and Vaidyaraj Khaliramji of Indore.

The function commenced with a short speech by Sheth Gokuldas Dungersey, who requested His Highness the Nawab of Rampur (who had specially come down from his state), to open the Mill.

Mr. V. D. Deshpande, Finance Member, then gave a short history of the Mill.

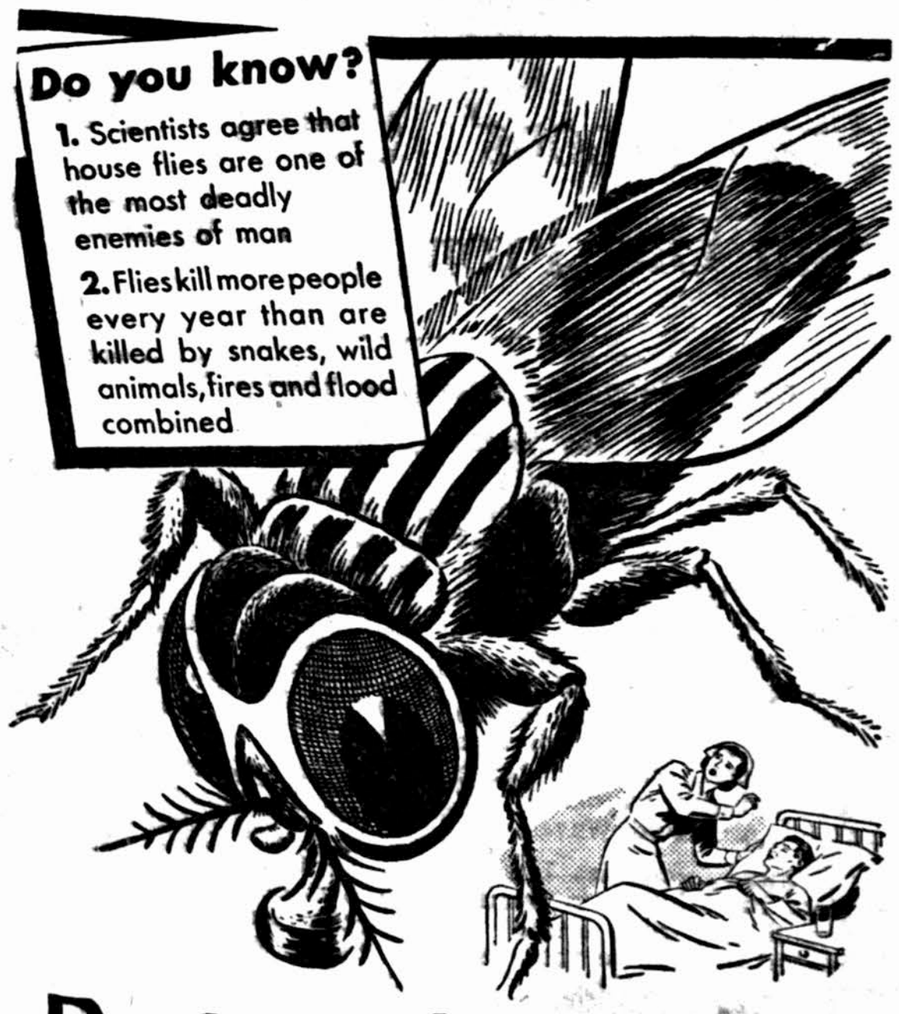
Rampur's Example

His Highness the Maharaja then addressed the gathering. His Highness said:— "It is with great and particular pleasure that I welcome His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, my dearest Bhai, to my capital. It was a pleasure that I was long looking forward to it. It is more in the nature of a brother coming to a brother and, therefore, to his own home than a mere formal and official reception of a Ruler by a Ruler. Your Highness's visit has, therefore, a peculiar charm and delights us all.

I am fully conscious that no other consideration than your Highness's affection for me and my family has induced your Highness to grace this occasion. I have had the privilege of being your Highness's guest in Rampur and the pleasure of enjoying your sumptuous hospitality. I have seen Rampur's beautiful palaces and precious possessions. I have noticed the industrial activity and rise. I have known the multifarious and many-sided reforms and improvements in progress in Your Highness's State. Talking of Rampur from the accounts I have heard, modern Rampur is entirely your Highness's product. Your Highness has infused new life in the place, you have reformed it, and will soon transform it." His Highness said that he drew the inspiration for the present Mill from the time he visited Rampur when he saw how a mill was springing up there. His Highness hoped that the plant which they have planted would grow and give sweet fruit profusely to the State and its people. Finally His Highness requested H. H. the Nawab Saheb to declare the Mill open.

H. H. the Nawab of Rampur in declaring the mill formally open said: "Your Highness has made most flattering references in your speech to me and my State and has dwelt at great length on what little I have been able to do in the service of my people and my order. Praise from a Ruler possessing your Highness's wisdom and critical faculties is praise indeed, even though I feel that your Highness is regarding me and my State with the indulgent eye of friendship. I can assure your Highness that in all my efforts I

(Continued On Page 40)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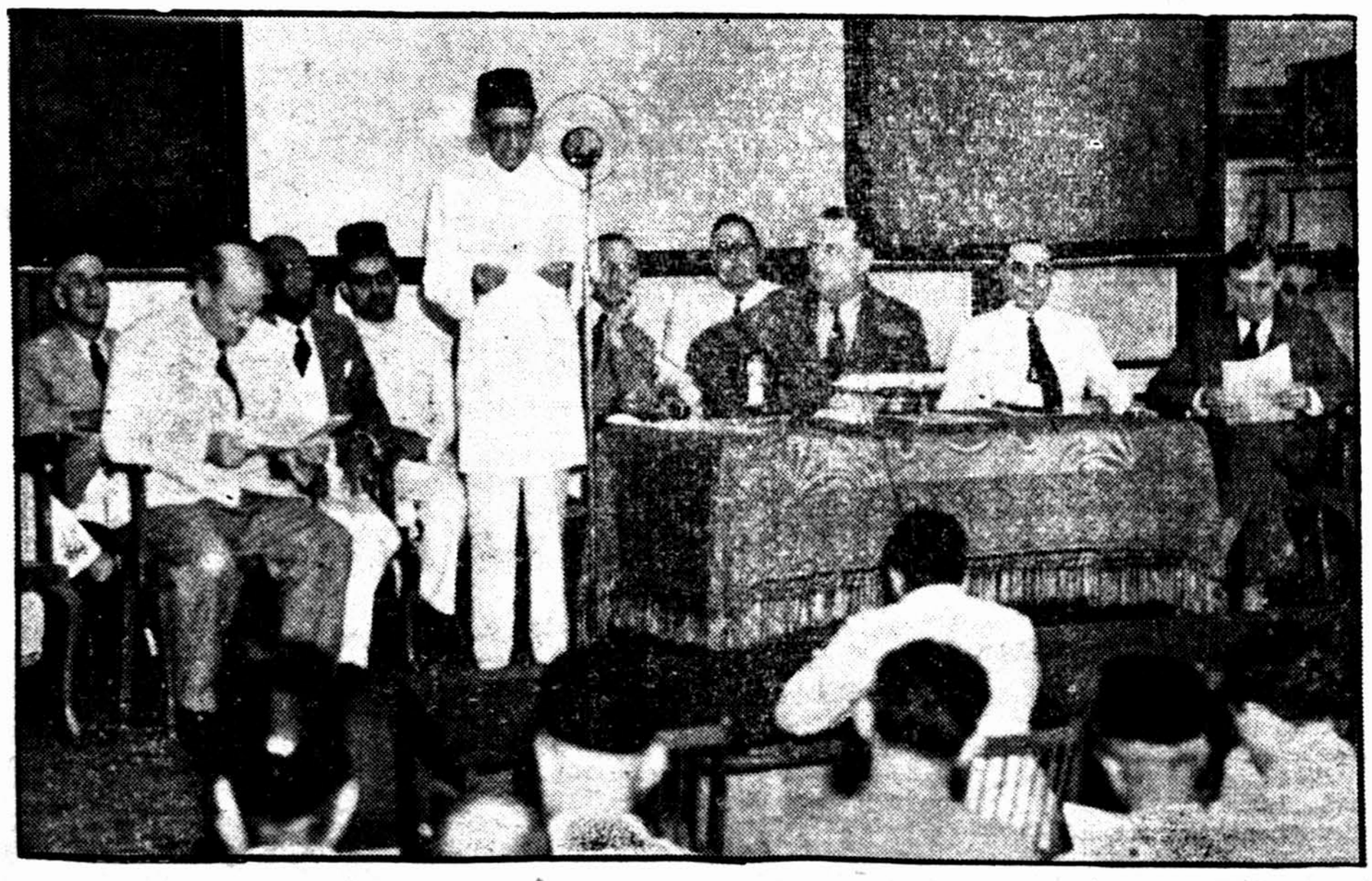

The members of the staff of the B.E.S.T. Company presented an address to Mr. P. D. Mahaluxmiwala, Secretary of the Company, on his retirement last week. He is seen replying to the address.

Situation In Middle East

Indian Troops' Quick Move From One Front To Another

By Lieut.-General Sir Douglas Brownrigg, Military Correspondent of the "Sunday Times."

Events in Africa have moved with such rapidity that it is wise to take a quick survey of the present situation in the Middle East so as to be able to follow future operations more connectedly.

The forces of the British Commonwealth are facing Italian forces on three widely separated fronts in Africa, all three being under the supreme command of General Sir Archibald Wavell.

Free French forces are operating against the Italians in South-West Tripoli, but there seems to be no reason to suppose that this operation forms any part of Sir Archibald Wavell's plan. Its chief importance lies in the fact that the French forces in Africa are ready and eager for active participation against the common enemy.

The first of the four groups into which General Wavell's forces are divided is the Army of the Nile under Lieut.-General Sir Maitland Wilson. Within this command is the Western Desert Force under Major-General O'Conner which has to its credit the defeat in detail of the Italian forces met in succession at Tobruk and Derna. These operations are now being pressed without slackening towards Benghazi. Against the Western Desert Force Graziani is supposed to have mustered 250,000 men, half of whom are now prisoners of war in our hands.

The Western Desert Force has been altered in composition as the fighting has progressed and at one time or another has comprised British, Dominion and Indian troops, with a spearhead of armoured formations.

The destruction of the enemy's army in the field is naturally the immediate military object in Libya, but apart from this the occupation of the whole of the Province of Cyrenaica will have the great strategical importance of freeing Egypt, and the Suez Canal from any serious danger from Italian or German air attack.

The second group under General Wavell consists of the British troops in the Sudan under the command of Major-General W. Platt.

These forces are operating in two main columns in an easterly direction, one column along the railway from Bisha to the Red Sea port of Massawa in Eritrea, the other from Metemma towards the heart of Abyssinia. These two columns are operating about 200 miles apart. To give some idea of the distances over which these African operations are taking place, it is interesting to note that General Platt's headquarters are over 1,000 miles from General Wavell's headquarters at Cairo.

An approximate estimate of the Italian forces in Italy's East African Empire is 250,000 (about the same strength as the Libyan army with which Graziani began his ill-fated campaign.) These forces are made up of 50,000 tribal levies, 100,000 Metropolitan troops and Blackshirts and 100,000 African troops.

The third group consists of British forces in East Africa under Major-General A. Cunningham. These troops are operating in a northerly direction from the Kenya border against the Italian troops in Abyssinia.

The enemy consist of a part of the 250,000 mentioned above. Under his command General Cunningham has troops brought from South and West Africa.

There is a fourth British force in Palestine under General Wavell's command, but it is not yet actively engaged against an enemy.

At the moment there are two points of outstanding military interest. The first is the advantage accruing to General Wavell through operating on interior lines, the second the vital importance of command of the sea.

General Wavell at Cairo is in the middle of a vast circle with Italian forces on parts of the circumference. The advantage of this position is best illustrated by taking the example of the Indian troops who fought at Sidi Barrani in December and a few weeks later took part in the capture of Kassala on the Eritrean border over 1,500 miles from the Mediterranean.

The second point of great interest, the importance and value of sea power, hardly requires emphasis. Without command of the ocean routes our troops in Africa could not be kept supplied with munitions of war nearly all of which have come to different parts of Africa by sea from the United Kingdom.

But pride in this achievement should be accompanied by a warning. Every subsidiary theatre of war is a drain on the home front. The arms and equipment used against the Italians in Libya, Eritrea and Abyssinia can only be supplied at the expense of the troops of this island. That is the nicety of balance which must be shown by the War Committee on the advice of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff. And in tendering advice he has to remember that, just as General Wavell has the advantage of operating on interior lines against the Italians, so has Hitler that advantage in operating against the worldwide British Commonwealth.

The fall of the Italian Empire in Africa is startling in its rapidity. The future in Africa will be full of interest, but the interest will be increased if we bear in mind the immense distances over which General Wavell exercises command and remember the careful balance which must be maintained by the War Committee in deciding at any time the relative importance of sending munitions to Africa to consolidate victory or of retaining them at home against the possibility of invasion.

A CLERGYMAN had among his parishioners a rich, elderly spinster whom he desired to honour by introducing her to the bishop. He meant well in this introduction, but he worded it:

"My lord, permit me to present to you one of my—er—one of my oldest sheep!"

THE PARACHUTE ARMY

(Continued from Page 2)

the men to travel through the air at 16.5 feet per second.

During a test I watched a parachutist drop from a fast 'plane at an altitude of 24,000 feet. He carried an assortment of scientific instruments fastened to his body to measure velocity, wind-direction, air-pressure, speed, and scores of other important factors while he was descending. He was instructed to open his parachute as late as possible, but to watch all his instruments on the way down. I was shown his log book. It revealed that the parachute was opened at only 210 from the ground; nevertheless, he was able to devote his undivided attention to the instruments. He landed in absolute safety without the slightest physical complaint. The only sensation recorded was a violent buzzing in the ears.

No Surprise Now

Germany's parachute troops have scored some amazing successes. However, their effectiveness should not be overrated. Their initial success was mostly due to the element of surprise inherent in the employment of any novel weapon. Parachutists are really valuable only against civilians who are either unarmed or too frightened to capture them. Therefore, they usually avoid military concentrations, since they have but slight chance to reach the ground alive in the vicinity of enemy soldiers.

But since the civilian population already knows their tricks, and is trained to give them the proper reception, the effectiveness of Germany's parachute armies is bound to diminish.

SAVE—DON'T SHAVE

We are still being asked to "Save for Victory!" I propose to do my bit by growing a beard. Shaving is a waste and worry. Worry and waste are wicked things, especially in wartime.

I have been making a few calculations. Assuming that a man begins shaving at the age of seventeen, and carries on until he's seventy, he will, in those fifty-three years, have grown and discarded forty-three miles, seven furlongs of whiskers. He has spent anything from £50 up to £500—according to whether he has done the job himself, or visited the barber—in a long-drawn-out but completely futile effort to get the better of his beard.

In time, he has spent six months out of his all-too-short life in trying to keep his face smooth and open. Six months that could have been devoted to business or to pleasure. Six wasted months.

Then, at a modest estimate, a quarter of a million razor blades are bought in this country every day, and another quarter million thrown away. And, I am assured, there is a quarter of a ton of pure steel in every quarter of a million razor blades. So that three-and-a-half tons of steel are wasted every week. Steel that could be turned to a more profitable use in smashing Hitler and his crew.

Then there's soap, and towels, and brushes. Not to mention the cost of sticking-plaster when the razor slips. Why, we could save millions a year by going about as Nature intended us!

"The Walrus", in "The Millgate," Manchester.

KAMALA NEHRU

(Continued from Page 6)

greater still was the difference in our mental outlook for I was far more grown up than she was. And yet with all my appearance of worldly wisdom I was very boyish and hardly realized that this delicate, sensitive girl's mind was slowly unfolding like a flower and required gentle and careful tending. We were attracted to each other and got on well enough but our backgrounds were different and there was a want of adjustment. These maladjustments would sometimes lead to friction and there were many petty quarrels over trivialities, boy and girl affairs which did not last long and ended in a quick reconciliation. Both had a quick temper, a sensitive nature, and a childish notion of keeping one's dignity. In spite of this our attachment grew, though the want of adjustment lessened only slowly. Twenty-one months after our marriage, Indira, our daughter and only child, arrived.

"Our marriage had almost coincided with new developments in politics, and my absorption in them grew. They were the Home Rule days, and soon after came Martial Law in the Punjab and Non-co-operation, and more and more I was involved in the dust and tumble of public affairs. So great became my concentration in these activities that, all unconsciously, I almost overlooked her and left her to her own resources just when she required my full co-operation. My affection for her continued and even grew and it was a great comfort to know that she was there to help me with her soothing influence. She gave me strength ,but she must have suffered and felt a little neglected. An unkindness to her would almost have been better than this semi-forgetful, casual attitude.

Recurring Illness

"And then came her recurring illness and my long absences in prison, when we could only meet at goal interviews. The Civil Disobedience Movement brought her in the front rank of our fighters, and she rejoiced when she too went to prison. We grew ever nearer to each other. Our rare meetings became precious, and we looked forward to them and counted the days that intervened. We could not get tired of each other or stale, for there was always a freshness and novelty about our meetings and brief periods together. Each of us was continually making fresh discoveries in the other, though sometimes perhaps the new discoveries were not to our liking. Even our grown-up disagreements had something boyish and girlish about them.

"After eighteen years of married life she had still retained her girlish and virginal appearance; there was nothing matronly about her. Almost she might have been the bride that came to our house so long ago. But I had changed vastly, and though I was fit and supple and active enough for my age—and, I was told, I still possessed some boyish traits —my looks betrayed me. I was partly bald and my hair was grey, lines and furrows crossed my face and dark shadows surrounded my eyes. The last four years with their troubles and worries had left many a mark on me. Often in these later years when Kamala and I had gone out together in a strange place, she was mistaken, to my embarrassment, for my daughter. She and Indira looked like two sisters.

"Eighteen years of married life! But how many long years out of them had I spent in prison-cell, and Kamala in hospitals and sanatoria? And now again I was serving a prison sentence and out just for a few days, and she was lying ill, struggling for life. I felt a little irritated at her for her carelessness about her health. And yet how could I blame her, for her eager spirit fretted at her inaction and her inability to take her full share in the national struggle. Physically unable to do so, she could neither take to work properly nor to treatment, and the fire inside her wore down the body.

"Surely she was not going to leave me now when I needed her most? Why, we had just begun to know and understand each other really; our joint life was only now properly beginning. We relied so much on each other, we had so much to do together.

"So I thought as I watched her from day to day and hour to hour."

DESPAIR IS KING IN FRANCE!

(Continued From Page 10)

time there will be none left. In two months people will begin to go barefoot, and in three months France will begin to collapse with sickness and cold and starvation, while we hear from Vichy that "the splendid recovery for which we have to thank Marshal Petain is in full swing."

Tragic is the lot of the German, Austrian, Czech, Polish, Italian, and Spanish political refugees. Many of these had been employed by the authorities, but after the armistice most of them were dismissed, many demobilised like soldiers. Later the Germans and Austrians found that their so-called refugee passports were worthless, and most of the refugees had not even these. When they tried to get papers to enable them to leave France. they were as likely as not to be arrested. Here is a typical case. A man with four children said to me at Limoges:

I had to go into the camp with my family—first, because otherwise I should have been arrested; the gendarmery here are particularly hard on Austrians and Germans; and, secondly, because my family would have starved, for the women also are arrested. So we all went into the camp. I have a visa for America, but we have no passport or other papers. What will be the end of it? Who can say?

"Makes One Ashamed"

This man had strong nerves. A German couple whom I met in Marseilles were less fortunate. They had two children, born in France and living in a country town. The wife, 28 years old, had been in a particularly strict camp throughout the war. The man had been employed and was now "demoblised." Friends in the United States had procured a permit for them to enter the United States. The husband came to Marseilles to receive the permit and his wife was released temporarily from the camp for the same purpose. But they were unable to get the permit from the United States Consul because they had no other papers.

The wife was taken to the prefecture to be sent back to the camp; her husband went with her, to help if he could. He was correctly "demobilised" and had a permit, in perfect order, for his stay in Marseilles, but, in pure arbitrariness, he was arrested. He cut an artery, and his life was saved only with difficulty. He is now back in a concentration camp and his wife in her strict camp, and the children are in some country town; everything is in order—a typical specimen of the treatment of the refugees in France, refugees of whom many have voluntarily served in the French Army.

The administrative demoralisation of the country, said a French merchant to me at Vichy. "makes one ashamed to be a Frenchman."

WINSTON CHURCHILL —NOVELIST

(Continued From Page 4)

nour; but how well he describes the conflict in him between the lover of art and pleasure and the man of action!

Faith In A Phrase

"He could appreciate", we are told, "the delights of an artist, a life devoted to the search for beauty, or of sport, the keenest pleasure that leaves no sting behind. To live in dreamy quiet and philosophic calm in some beautiful garden, far from the noise of men and with every diversion that art and intellect could suggest, was, he felt, a far more agreeable picture. And yet he knew that he could not endure it. 'Vehement, high and daring' was his cast of mind. The life he lived was the only one he could ever live he must go on to the end."

"Vehement, high, and daring," —Macaulay's words might certainly have been written of Mr. Churchill.

As for the plot of the story, it concerns in the main only Savrola, whom one of the dictator's entourage wants to "bump off," but to whom in the end the Dictator's wife sets out to play the part of a ruinous Delilah. Delilah, unfortunately for the cause of dictatorship, falls in love with her Samson; and the dictatorship is smashed, though not without some disgraceful behaviour on the part of the revolutionaries

It is not, however, the plot of the story, but the references that now seem topical that lent most of its interests to "Savrola."

It is interesting to find the Dictator as he threatens the British Government on one occasion saying: "I know the English Government; they will not appeal to arms."

Again, it is interesting to come on a conversation between Savrola and one of the Dictator's young soldiers, after which "Savrola felt as if he had looked into a new world, a world of ardent, reckless, warlike youth."

An excellent description of the new world that is now doing its utmost to lay the world waste.

Finally, another excerpt that seems to me to throw light on the philosophy of faith that has brought, and is bringing Mr. Churchill through the storms. Savrola's Delilah urges him to abandon his cause as, if he is defeated, he will be shot. "Oh it is only now", he tells her, "When the play is growing high, that I begin to appreciate the game. Besides, death is not very terrible." "Afterwards, maybe," she says. "I do not think so," he replies. "Life, to continue, must show a balance of happiness. Of one thing I feel sure: we may say of a future state—'if any, then better'."

There you have the faith of Socrates expressed in a perfect Churchillian phrase.

"If any, then better." It is a phrase packed with faith and fortitude.

SOLUTIONS TO PUZZLES

The Magic Square: The letters that show through spell the following: DODGE, OPERA, DETER, GREAT, EARTH.

Cryptogram: Let him who is without sin cast the first stone.

Checker Problem: W 15 to 11; B 8 to 8; W 10 to 15; B 8 to 8; W 16 to 19; B 12 to 8; W 19 to 15.

Willie's Earnings: Willie earned a total of $26.60 which was in 105 silver coins. There were 7 $1 coins, 14 half-dollars, 28 quarters and 56 dimes.

What Relation: The miser was a sister.

Word-Ladder: STAR, soar, seat, meat, moat, moot, MOON; or STAR, soar, boar, boor, boon, MOON.

Penny Problem: The 10 bags should contain the following amounts: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256 and 489 pennies.

Crossword Puzzle Solution.

Sergeant: "Didn't you tell me you shot at your Uncle's estate."?

Poor marksman: "That's right, Sergeant."

Sergeant: "Well, did you ever 'it it?"

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

THE sergeant was in despair. He grabbed a recruit's rifle after a hopeless exhibition of marksmanship by his squad. Hastily he took aim, fired—and missed the target completely.

"Now that," he said, coolly, "is how you, Robbins, do it."

Taking aim again, he pressed the trigger hastily, and again he missed.

"And that," he exclaimed, trying hard to preserve his temper, "is how you, Hardaker, and you, Phillips, do it."

In despair he fired a third time, and managed to score a bull.

"There you are!" he almost screamed in triumph, "that's how I do it. Now, you careless good-for-nothings, remember what I've shown you, and in future do it my way!"

* * * *

A FAT man, riding to his home on a crowded bus, remembered quite suddenly that he had two pound notes in his coat pocket. Thrusting his hand into the pocket, he was surprised to find the hand of a fellow passenger.

"So," he shouted, angrily, "picking my pockets, eh?"

"Let go my hand!" bellowed the other.

"Thief!" shouted the fat man.

"Rat!" hissed the thin man.

Then a timid-looking man in their vicinity said, "If you two gentlemen don't mind taking your hands out of my pocket, I'll get off at the next stop."

* * * *

"ALEXANDER," said Mrs. Snocks, sweetly, "do you remember what day this is?"

"Of course, my dear," replied Mr. Snooks, pretending to have remembered all the time. "It's our wedding anniversary."

"It's no such thing," answered Mrs. Snooks, icily. "It is the day you promised to nail th eleg on the old kitchen table."

* * * *

TEACHER: "What is a bridegroom?"

Little Girl: "A thing they have at weddings."

A LITTLE girl had been given a diary for her birthday.

A few days later her mother noted an entry at the beginning: "Joan: Born 1930: Died 1999".

"Joan, dear, why have you put 'Died 1999'?" asked her mother.

"Oh, that's just a guess: but it's in pencil, so I can always alter it!"

* * * *

"WHAT would ye say is the most popular song or air wi' Scottish hikers?"

"Weel, 'Loch Lomond,' maybe—'Ye tak' the high road, an' I'll tak' the low road—"

"Na, mon, with tired hikers it's 'Any Lorry!'"

* * * *

"I'VE searched high and low for the furniture cream recipe your mother gave me——"

"Here!" said her husband, putting down his spoon, "where did you get the recipe for this soup?"

"AND what is the child's name?" asked the minister.

"Shirley," replied the father.

"Shirley," repeated the minister in surprise.

"Yes, Sir,—after the famous Shirley Temple,"

"Yes, yes or course," said the minister. "Let's see—who's preacher there now?"

* * * *

"THEY'VE made up their quarrel?"

"Temporarily: the wedding's tomorrow."

* * * *

GOING to the office with Brown every morning, Smith noticed that he raised his hat to Dr. Blunt, the family doctor, whom they met on his rounds.

"Why do you raise your hat?" asked Smith.

"Because my wife does what he tells her," replied Brown.

"WELL, my good fellow, this is a great University. Its name is known in every corner of the world. When you leave here you can be proud of your back-ground. Think of it. You have had every advantage a young man could desire. Your four years have been spent in profitable pursuit of the greatest thoughts of the greatest minds the world has known. Now your time has come to choose a profession. The world is entitled to expect a lot from you. What are you going to turn your hand to?"

"I've got a fine job at a pickle factory."

* * * *

"WHAT'S young Arthur doing now?"

"Riding about all day with his pockets full of money."

"Go on; has he come into a fortune?"

"No; he's a bus conductor".

Our Humorist At Large

"Waiter, take this soup away. There's a fly in it!"

"Sorry, sir. I thought we'd taken them all out!"

She: "There's a paragraph here about a girl who slept for two months without waking."

He: "It must be the last one we had."

"Gracious, Henry, how wonderfully well you've learnt to carry parcels!"

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES IN DEWAS STATE

(Continued from Page 37)

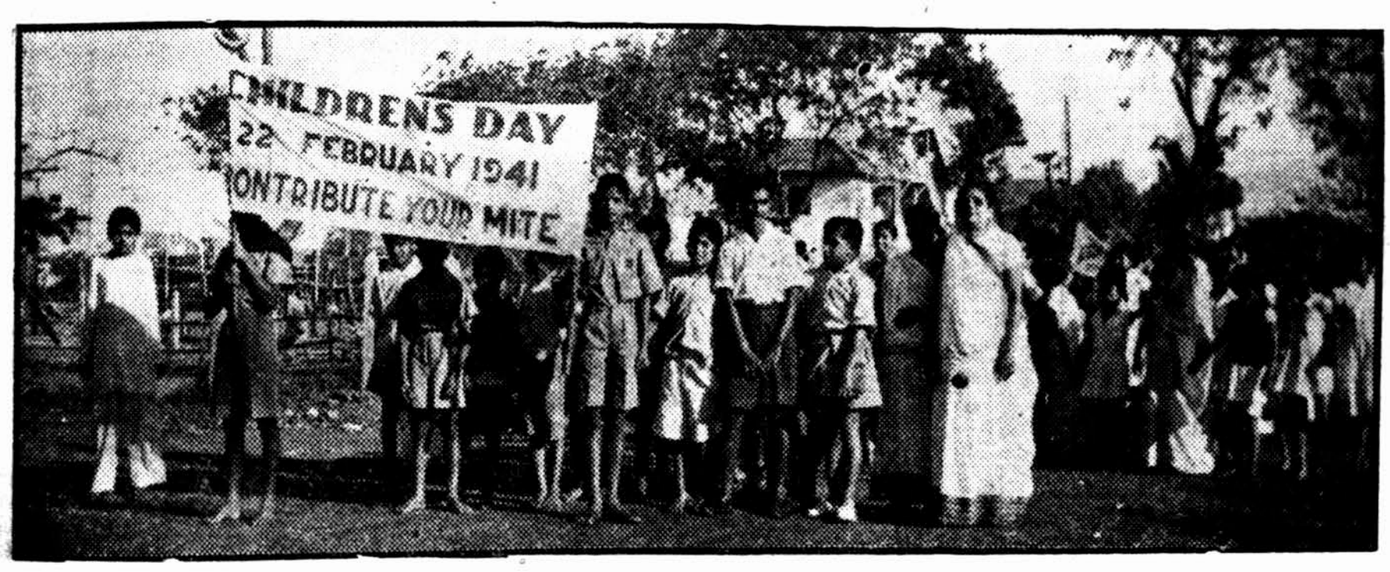
have been guided by the example and inspiring of elder Bhais like yourself Your Highness in particular is a model for any Prince and one of whom our Order can be justly proud. The progress in every Department of the State since your Highness's accession constitutes a testimony to these qualities and to your Highness's interest in the welfare of your people. The latest example of what you have been able to do for the growing prosperity of your State is here before us in the shape of this Mill which you have kindly asked me to open. I hope this enterprise is the forerunner of many successful industrial concerns in the New Malhar Ganj Industrial Area.

The gold padlock of the Mill doors was unlocked by the Nawab Saheb. The distinguished guests and all those present went round the Mill and its beautiful natural surroundings, with the quarters to the mill workers, and departed after partaking "Pan" and "Prasad".

At the invitation of H. H. the Maharaja of Dewas (Jr.) the opening ceremony of the new premises of the Shri Maharani Mhalsabai Mill at Dewas was performed by H. H. the Nawab of Rampur on the 21st Feb. Photo shows the Nawab Saheb at the extreme left. H. H. the Maharaja is standing fourth from left, Sheth Gokuldas Dungersey, Managing Agent, being on His Highness's left. Inset is a view of the Mill.

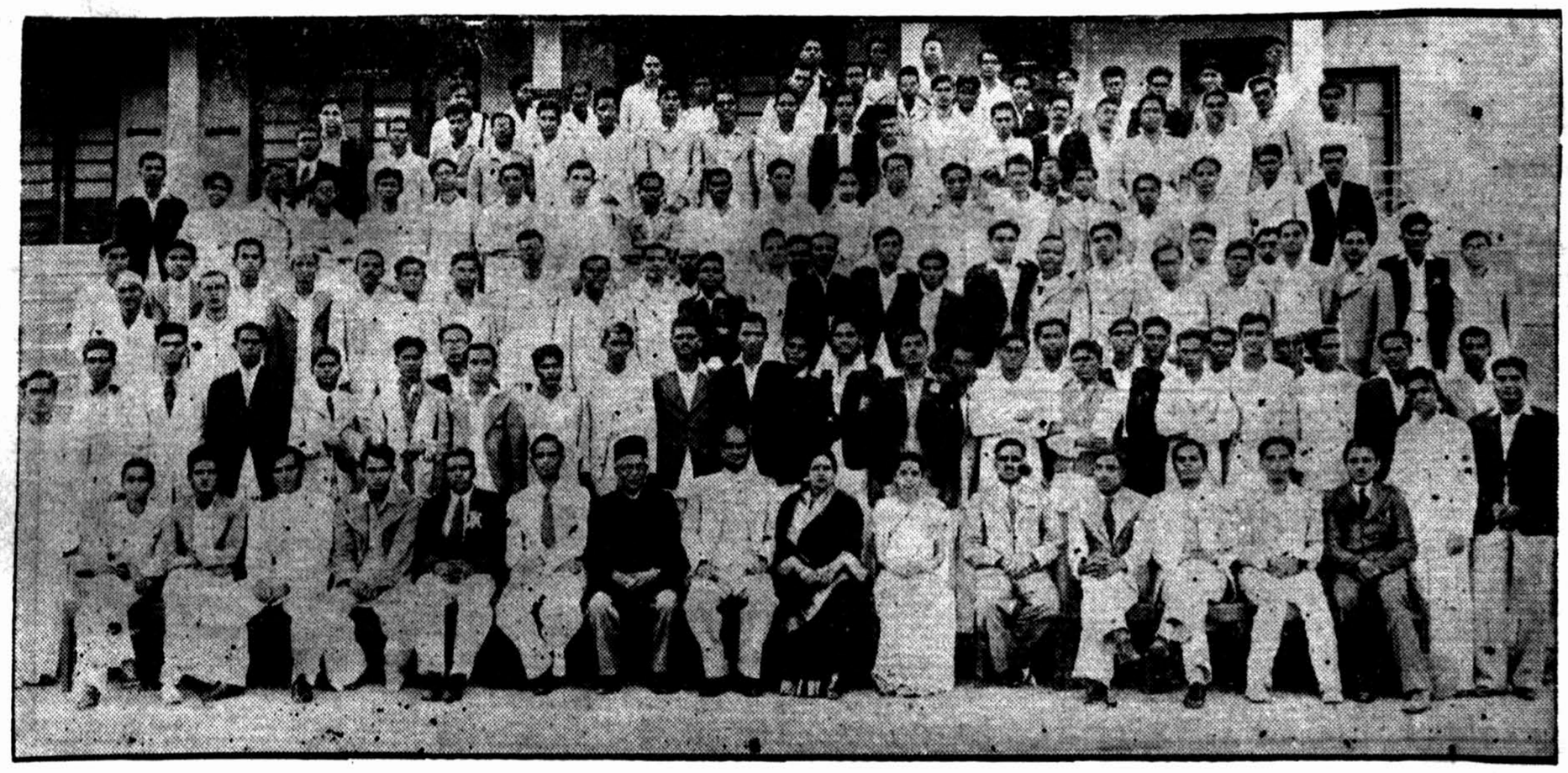
The students of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, treated the guests at the annual social gathering of the school to a number of interesting dances. At the left they are seen in a "Ras" dance and at the right in "Radha-Krishna" and other dance-numbers.

(Photos by Mr. Jaykumar Pandya).



Bombay Suburban boys and girls organised a Children's Day and collected funds for the Chembur Children's Home on Feb. 22. Photo shows a part of the procession at Khar.

(Left) Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali and Shrimati Satyavati *(seated)* were the principal speakers at the Rural Kisan Conference held near Delhi. *(Right)* The ethics and technique of Gandhian Satyagraha being explained to the pupils of Mohan Vidyalaya, Delhi, by one of its professors.



The annual social gathering of the Law College, Poona, was held recently under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Lokur, District Sessions Judge and Mrs. Lokur distributed prizes to the successful candidates. Photo shows Mr. Lokur in the centre of the front row. On his left is Mrs. Lokur.

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